

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Eysey Manor, Cricklade,  
Wiltshire, Phase 3**

**Post-Excavation Assessment**

**By Jo Pine**

**Site Code: EMC06/32**

**(SU 115 948)**

# **Eysey Manor, Cricklade Wiltshire Phase 3**

**A Post-Excavation Assessment  
for Tarmac Ltd**

by Jo Pine  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services  
Ltd

Site Code EMC06/32

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# Eysey Manor, Cricklade, Wiltshire, Phase 3 Post-Excavation Assessment

By Jo Pine

with contributions by Steve Ford, Rosalind McKenna and Jane Timby

**Report 06/32**

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of c. 17 ha of land known as Eysey Manor Quarry, near Cricklade, Wiltshire (SU 115 948) (Fig. 1). Research aims which might be addressed by the analysis are identified. The aim is to target post-excavation resources where the information gain will be greatest, in line with current local, regional and national research priorities. A programme for the analysis is proposed.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been gained from Wiltshire County Council to extract minerals from this area. The consent has been gained subject to a condition which required a programme of archaeological works to excavate and record archaeological deposits prior to extraction or other damage.
- 1.3 The work was commissioned by Mr Robert Symes of Tarmac Ltd, Stancombe Quarry, Stancombe Lane, Flaxbourton, Bristol, BS48 3QD.
- 1.4 The site is located to the east of Cricklade, Gloucestershire (Fig. 1). The site was, until the start of the project, arable farmland. The site is situated on the First Gravel Terrace at c. 79m AOD. The gravels of the Upper Thames Valley are the result of the deposition of largely calcareous material, derived from the northern limestone outcrops washed down by post-glacial rivers. On the alluvial silt, a clay loam soil has developed, whilst on the gravel lies a better drained sandy clay loam.
- 1.5 The Eysey Manor quarry is eventually to cover c. 150 ha and the extraction is to take place over at least 10 years. This report documents the works at the quarry in an area known in Tarmac and planning records as Phase 3 (Fig. 2). This was contiguous with the area known as Phase 4 which at this report stage will be analysed as a separate entity (Pine forthcoming ). However these and previous phases (1/2A and 2B) will later be discussed as a contiguous archaeological landscape and published as such.
- 1.6 Phase 3 comprised a c. 15ha in the south-east of the overall site with additional stripping for haul roads 25m and 15m wide amounting to a further 2ha approximately (Figs 2 and 3). Within this area gravel extraction was to take place and this would destroy any archaeological deposits if present, therefore full archaeological excavation was undertaken in these areas.

- 1.7 The archaeological potential of the whole proposal site *c.* 150ha has been demonstrated by field evaluation comprising machine dug trenches (CAT 1999) which has been summarized in a contribution to an Environmental Statement. The evaluation revealed extensive areas of occupation and landscape features, many of which were visible from aerial photography. The evaluation highlighted eight, sometimes extensive, areas of higher archaeological potential representing deposits of early prehistoric through to medieval date with Iron Age sites especially well represented. The evaluation also noted that some areas of the proposal site were low-lying with an increased potential for waterlogged remains of high palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 1.8 As a result of inevitable damage to or destruction of these archaeological deposits during extraction, a formal programme of archaeological excavation was requested for the site. A specification for this work was drawn up to follow a brief for the project prepared and approved by Mr Roy Canham, Senior Archaeological Officer with the then Wiltshire County Council, who monitored the fieldwork together with Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council. This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the Council's policies on archaeology, in order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission.
- 1.9 The project is being managed by Jo Pine who also directed the fieldwork. The field staff for Phase 3 were Sue Burden, Jenny Ryder, Natasha Bennett, Mary O'Donoghue and James McNicoll-Norbury. The fieldwork took place in two phases between June 2006 and October 2007, in variable weather conditions. The post-excavation work is being undertaken with assistance from Marta Buczek. Andrew Muddin together with Daniel Bray and the author prepared the illustrations.
- 1.10 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it is anticipated that it will be deposited with Corinium Museum, in due course. The site code is EMC06/32.

## **2 Archaeological background**

- 2.1 Large scale excavations covering *c.* 18ha (sites phase 1, 2A and 2B) have already taken place on the site on land to the west (Fig. 2) (Pine 2008). Excavations over 9 months revealed a complex landscape, used and occupied, manipulated and responded to, over a long period. These include a number of palaeochannels and overbank alluvial deposits some of which were stratigraphically earlier than the Iron Age. Two of the channels (821 and 840) were selected for scientific analysis as peaty deposits were observed and the initial results indicate a deforested grassland from the later Bronze Age.

- 2.2 The earliest anthropogenic features on site have been dated to the middle Bronze Age (1603–1440 cal BC) (KIA 32247) and comprised four post-built roundhouses, with a contemporary inhumation burial, all situated on the lower land at *c.* 78m AOD.
- 2.3 The majority of occupation appears to have taken place in the middle Iron Age, and took the form of fifteen round houses defined by penannular gullies, numerous pits and postholes, cremation burials and occasional land division features. The roundhouses are to be found in isolated clusters across the landscape, the majority being on the higher gravel to the north at *c.* 79m AOD.
- 2.4 Late Iron Age occupation was limited, an unusual ‘D-shaped’ enclosure with probable ‘ritual’ deposits, isolated pits and postholes and a rectangular enclosure. This was recut in the Roman period; other Roman features were very scarce, comprising droveway ditches only.
- 2.5 Medieval features were concentrated in the south-east corner of the site, a moated manor house, of 12th- to 15th-century origin, with the building and moat being remodelled until the early 19th century. The house structure was preserved *in situ* whilst the moat was excavated. A post-medieval water meadow system was also recorded. Cartographic evidence suggests that other palaeochannels may relate to the medieval and post-medieval hydrological history of the site.
- 2.6 In the wider environs, Eysey lies in an area of intensive prehistoric and Roman occupation. Significant archaeological research has been undertaken in recent years in advance of mineral extraction, such as at Ashton Keynes, Somerford Keynes, Fairford, Horcott, Latton, Kempford and Cricklade. Few particularly notable or remarkable individual ‘sites’ have been revealed but the work has provided substantive advances in our understanding of the spatial organization of past societies over long chronological spans (Miles *et al.* 2007; Lambrick *et al.* 2009). The consensus of opinion (backed by extensive data) is that the Thames gravels, especially in the Upper Thames valley, consist of a tightly packed, highly organized landscape by the early Roman period, with ‘sites’ (occupation) located roughly one every 0.5km in every direction, and field systems, roads, tracks, occupying more or less every space in between. Aerial photography (cropmarks) provides clear evidence of the extent of the early parcelling of the landscape (which excavation has shown is mainly Iron Age and Roman) but can significantly underestimate its intensity (as at Horcott) and chronological range. Similarly, more recent fieldwork as at Cotswold Water Park (Miles *et al.* 2007), Latton, (Pine 2009a), Siddington (Wallis and Milbank in prep), and along the line of the A417/A419 road (Mudd *et al.* 1999 a and b) has indicated that extensive use of landscapes was taking place in the Iron Age by utilizing small, dispersed farmsteads rather than nucleated sites.

- 2.7 Close to Eysey, 500m to the west was the site known as Weavers Bridge excavated during A417/A419 project (Mudd *et al.* 1999a and b). The site was first evaluated with three trenches by Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) in 1994 where in one trench the remnants of a Roman Road 'Ermin Street' was uncovered together with a Roman dark agricultural soil. The subsequent excavation area of c. 450sq m was located to the north-east of the revealed Roman road. A midden deposit was recorded dated to the late Roman period together with six late Roman ditches. It is believed the midden suggests the location of buildings nearby. At the northern end of the excavation were a number of braided river channels of probable Medieval date truncated by drainage ditches of medieval or later date.
- 2.8 Within the environs of and on the site itself a series of cropmarks have been identified and mapped as part of the RCHME's National Mapping Project (CAT 1999). These include linear features thought to represent Roman trackways, two of which are located within the Phase 1 and Phase 2a areas of extraction. Other linear features within these areas are thought to represent rectangular enclosures and in the far south the cropmarks may represent water management associated with the deserted medieval village of Eysey. A former river channel, in the south-east of Phase 1, is also shown on aerial photographs. It has also been noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and an earlier map dated to 1773.
- 2.9 The present settlement at Eysey lies surrounded by the proposed extraction zone. It appears to have been at one time slightly larger than its present permutation although probably never a large settlement. The population census of 1831 shows the population was 167 and in 1841 it was 188, although these figures also included the population of Water Eaton. The last census before the settlement was included in the Latton population showed the population was just 128.
- 2.10 Eysey was listed in Domesday Book together with Latton. The two manors were joined by King Harold. There was land for 8 ploughs. Of this land 3 hides were held for the lordship with three ploughs. There were 15 villans (peasants), 6 bordars (lowly cottagers), and 4 cottagers with five ploughs. There were 2 mills and 200 acres of meadow, pasture 1 league long and half a league broad. Assuming a league to be 3 miles, this is a substantial area. It was worth £10 (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 2.11 A church was in use in AD1195 although it probably dates from much earlier. The registers date from 1571 and terminated in 1947. The medieval church building was replaced in 1844 by the church of St Mary, although whether on the same site is unclear, although it would usually be so. This church was finally demolished in 1953.



- 2.12 Post-medieval features were recorded as site 6 in the CAT evaluation and interpreted as post-medieval water-management features.

### **3 The evaluation**

- 3.1 Between May and July 1999 Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) carried out a 1% sample evaluation as part of the preparation of an Environmental Statement to accompany the planning application for mineral extraction. Seventy-eight evaluation trenches 100m long were excavated and located to give as comprehensive a coverage of the site as possible. Archaeological remains were found widely distributed across the 150ha area and were categorized by CAT for ease of interpretation into eight 'sites' ranging in date from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.
- 3.2 One of these sites (Sites 8) was located within, or partly within, the Phase 3 area of extraction that is the subject of this report
- 3.3 The deposits revealed included various ditches comprising field boundaries, trackways, possible ring gully houses, possible post-built round houses and various pits and postholes. No dating evidence was recovered but it is likely that the majority of the deposits are of Iron Age and Roman date. The proposed haul roads traverse other areas of archaeological potential determined by the evaluation (CAT 1999, fig. 3).

### **4 Original objectives**

#### *4.1 The general objectives of the project were to:*

- 4.1.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the extraction.
- 4.1.2 Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- 4.1.3 Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- 4.1.4 Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

#### *4.2 Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:*

- 4.2.1 What is the date and nature of the possible trackways on the main site?
- 4.2.2 What is the nature and date of the landscape features (eg fields, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organization?
- 4.2.3 How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?

- 4.2.4 When was the sites first occupied and when were they abandoned?
- 4.2.5 Are there further occupied areas within the proposal site?
- 4.2.6 What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area?

## **5 Purpose of this report**

- 5.1 The current report summarizes the results of the excavations, the archaeological features recorded and the finds recovered, and provides considered assessments of the potential these possess to answer research questions about the site, and how they fit into local, regional and national context. The archaeological remains are first quantified and described, to establish their quality, character and significance. These are then assessed relative to the original project objectives. The potential to address these objectives is discussed, and any new potential objectives arising from the nature of the results of the excavation are also highlighted.

## **6 Excavation Methodology**

- 6.1 Topsoil and overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits.
- 6.2 All archaeological features were planned and sectioned as a minimum objective. Linear features such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity were sampled at a minimum of 5% of their length. Linear features, such as those defining settlement enclosures, were sampled at a minimum of 10% of their length. Linear features unambiguously of post-medieval date were originally to be sampled at 1% of their length. However this was altered with the agreement of the County Archaeologist and those obviously of late post-medieval date were planned as a minimum.
- 6.3 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Samples were taken from 45 sealed and securely dated contexts, some of which yielded carbonized environmental material, mostly in very low concentrations.

## **7 Excavation Results**

- 7.1 Area 3 contained numerous ditches, ring gullies, a smaller number of pits and postholes, and a well (Figs 3 and 4). The most significant elements of this evidence belong to the middle Iron Age, but post-medieval activity is also represented. This site is part of a wider landscape of activity but for the purposes of the planning process this report discusses this phase of work as a discrete entity. It adjoins the areas known as Phases 4 (Pine forthcoming) and 5. Parts of the quarry previously excavated (1/2A and 2B) will all later be discussed as a contiguous archaeological landscape and published as such.

7.2 A programme of radiocarbon dating (3 AMS determinations) was obtained for Area 3. This is in addition to the 10 AMS determinations for Areas 1 and 2. One of the dates from Area 3 is troublesome and will be discussed in detail below. Unfortunately suitable samples for dating were scarce and it has not been possible to date some major elements of the site (e.g. enclosure 14650).

7.3 The results are presented below in sufficient detail to allow a determination of the potential for analysis, but not in exhaustive detail. The archive contains full information on over 1200 separately recorded contexts. A summary list of excavated features forms Appendix 1.

#### 7.4 *Quantification of archive:*

7.5 The fieldwork record consists of: approximately 7 standard museum cardboard boxes of finds, with 1 Stewart (plastic) boxes of small finds; 7 lever-arch files of written records; 1 correspondence file; approximately 25 rolls of colour print, black and white, and colour slide film; 35 multi-context plans on drafting film (permatrace) and 12 permatrace section sheets.

## **8 Phase by phase summary**

8.1 To avoid confusion, the extraction phases will hereafter be referred to as Areas, thus the area that is the subject of this report, Phase 3 in planning and quarry management terms, is Area 3 for archaeological purposes. 'Phase' will therefore refer to the chronological divisions of the site features. The following phases (sequence in concordance with the previous work) are discussed:

Phase 1: Late postglacial/early Holocene

Phase 2: Bronze Age

Phase 3: Early Iron Age

Phase 4: Middle Iron Age

Phase 5: Roman

Phase 6: Medieval (Late 12th to early 15th century)

Phase 7: Post-medieval (Late 16th to 20th centuries)

### 8.2 *Late post-glacial/early Holocene*

8.2.1 The excavation and evaluation work on the site and surrounding environs indicated that multiple shallow river channels dissected the floodplain and First Terrace. Many of these channels were probably formed during the late Devensian/early Holocene and were former channels of the Thames and Ampney. The channels of the Thames incised to greatest extent at the start of the Holocene, thereafter a regime of silting up and simplification occurred, reducing the flow from multiple channels to a single channel (Brown 1997; Robinson 1992). No additional channels or alluvium were located in this Area of work. These elements appear to lie c.800m to the west, partially exposed in Areas 1/2A and 2B (Pine 2008).

### 8.3 *Phase 2: Bronze Age*

8.3.1 No deposits of this date were observed in this phase of fieldwork.

### 8.4 *Phase 3: Early Iron Age*

8.4.1 No deposits of this date were observed in this phase of fieldwork.

### 8.5 *Phase 4: Middle Iron Age*

8.5.1 The earliest anthropogenic features in Area 3 are of middle Iron Age date (Fig. 4). The Area 3 pottery is a typical middle Iron Age assemblage. A generally noted trend for the Iron Age pottery in this area is a gradual transition from the coarse shelly and more calcareous wares through to a more mixed and sandier fabric growing to dominate the assemblage through the period. An attempt has been made to use this inclusion chronological typology to sub-phase the middle Iron Age activity however, as it is only a broad general trend, it is somewhat limited and in some cases (unsurprisingly) is contradicted in detail; by the stratigraphy and scientific dating. The two radiocarbon dates obtained have been more successful in resolving the phasing issue and indicate at least two sub-phases within the middle Iron Age. Stratigraphy suggests a possible third sub-phase.

### 8.6 *Phase 4i: Earlier Middle Iron Age*

8.6.1 An AMS radiocarbon date of 524–384 cal BC (KIA 36317) was obtained from one of a sequence of ring gullies (14656) along the eastern edge of the site, associated with pottery of middle Iron Age date (Fig. 5). This indicates settlement in this area occurred in the earlier part of the middle Iron Age.

#### 8.6.2 Ring gully structure? Curved gully 14658

The earliest feature in the sequence was curved gully 14658 (cuts 7735, 7736, 7738, 7746 and 7803) (Figs 5 and 6). It was truncated by ring gully structure gully 14656. Gully 14658 measured between 0.7m and 0.89m wide and between 0.35m and 0.49m deep. The location of any entrance is unclear as the eastern side of the gully extended beyond the limit of excavation. No pottery was recovered from the slots excavated and it is possible it is early Iron Age in date but it is likely to be decades earlier than ring gully 14656 rather than centuries. The function of this gully is unclear, its projected arc makes it too large to be a roundhouse, but too little of it was exposed within the area examined to suggest alternatives.

Two limestone-packed postholes (7804 and 7806) were recorded truncating 14658. Posthole 7805 also contained limestone packing and is likely to be contemporary with them. No dateable finds were recovered from the postholes but there is a strong possibility these too are middle Iron Age in date and associated with ring gully structure 14656.

#### 8.6.3 Ring gully structure 14656 (Figs 5 and 6)

The pottery recovered from this feature was of middle Iron Age date and a radiocarbon determination obtained on charcoal from slot 7732 gave a range of 524–384 cal BC (KIA 36317). This scientific dating thus indicated the activity was in the earlier phases of the middle Iron Age period.

The semi-circular gully (7732, 7737, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7743 and 7744) had an internal diameter of 13.8m and the gully measured between 0.5m and 0.8m wide and was between 0.35m and 0.68m deep (Fig. 6). The

location of the entrance again was not noted but presumably lay to the east: the complete plan was not exposed in the excavation area. Ring gully structure 14656 was later than gully 14658 and was cut on its northern side by a modern ditch and on its southern side by ring gully structure 14657. Animal bone was recovered together with burnt limestone fragments. Alder and oak charcoal was identified from the environmental samples. Over 70 sherds of pottery came from this gully, predominantly in fabric L1 but including five other fabrics.

The gully for this ring gully structure (and that for 14657 which succeeded it) is unusually deep, and in its deeper parts, almost-vertical sided. This suggests a structural function rather than an eaves-drip or drainage gully, while the complex filling also suggests disturbance arising from decay and/or removal of a timber structure rather than just the silting of a drain. Such a post-in-slot construction would seem to be unusual in a circular building and such deep gullies are often interpreted as enclosures rather than buildings, but the size is easily within the range of building diameters and there seems no reason not to allow these slots to be structural.

#### 8.6.4 Ring gully structure (Figs 5 and 6)

This semi-circular gully truncated (and may have replaced) ring gully structure 14656. This is likely to be another structural gully, again no entrance was recorded however, as the full house plan extended beyond the excavation area. This semi-circular gully (7709, 7710, 7733 and 7734) had a projected internal diameter of 10.2m and measured between 0.80m and 1.00m wide and was between 0.68m and 0.72m deep. Forty-five sherds of pottery of middle Iron Age date and animal bone were recovered from this feature. The pottery again was mainly in fabric L1, but included fewer additional fabrics than from 14656, and a much higher proportion of SAL1. This distinction may be a chronological one, but the assemblages are too small to offer certainty, and less of 14657 was excavated than of 14656.

#### 8.6.5 Ring gully structure 14629 (Figs 5 and 6)

This comprised a penannular gully with eleven slots excavated (7409, 7410, 7411, 7412, 7413, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7418 and 7420). It had an internal diameter of c. 7m and the gully itself measured between 0.65m and 0.89m wide and between 0.09m and 0.31m deep. The entrance was in the south-eastern part of the gully. There were two ovoid features discovered within the enclosure however these were likely treeboles (7419 and 7424). Only two sherds of pottery (fabrics L3 and L1) were recovered but this gully is most likely contemporary with ring gully structures 14656 or 14657.

#### 8.6.6 Ditches 14631 and 14639 (Fig. 4)

It is considered that these two ditches are broadly, contemporary with ring gully structure 14629, 14656/7/8, perhaps forming a trackway passing west of the occupied area. Unfortunately no pottery was recovered from either but they are both early in the stratigraphic sequence and appear to respect the location of these ring gully structures. Ditch 14631 (7336, 7337, 7338, 7339 and 8545) was aligned on a SSE to NNW axis for c. 20m and measured between 0.29m and 0.54m wide and between 0.05m and 0.14m deep. It was truncated by a modern ditch at its northern end. Ditch 14639 (7407, 7408, 7430 and 7434) was c. 60m long and measured between 1m and 1.15m wide and between 0.36m and 0.53m deep. The ditch aligned NNW to SSE turned c.110 degrees at its southern end and aligned to the east. It was truncated by ditches 14644, 14638 and 14641.

#### 8.6.7 Haul Road features (Figs 3, 9 and 10)

Two ring gully structures (14632 and 14635), gully 14672 and short linear gullies 14636 and 14637 were excavated on the haul road along the north of the investigated area. These contained middle Iron Age pottery and were also truncated by an enclosure (14630) dated to the later middle Iron Age (231-90 cal BC) (KIA 35315). This indicates these features were earlier than this date and narrows the time frame for the activity to an earlier phase in the middle Iron Age, yet whether contemporary with the features described above is impossible to tell.

Indeed apart from noting that 14636 was stratigraphically later than 14637 there is nothing to indicate whether it or 14637 were contemporary with, later or earlier in date than the ring gully structure, nor whether the roundhouses were contemporary with one another or indicative of rebuilding or shifting occupation.

#### 8.6.8 Ring gully structure 14632

This comprised a c.8m stretch of semi-circular gully (7024, 7025, 7141, 7142 and 7146), the western part of which being completely truncated by enclosure 14630. Postholes 7143, 7144, 7145, 7234 and 7425 appear to represent part of the circular building plan. These were between 0.20m and 0.32m deep. The building had a projected internal diameter of c.13m. The gully did not contain any pottery, however, posthole 7145 contained four sherds of middle Iron Age date (fabric L3) and enclosure 14630 has been scientifically dated to the late Iron Age. Burnt limestone was probably used as packing stones. An internal posthole 7235 was recorded but it contained no dating evidence.

#### 8.6.9 Ring gully structure 14689

A semi circular soil stain (14689) was recorded just to the south of the gully element of ring gully structure 14632. This was 0.04m in width and the arc configuration suggests this is the partial plan of another structural component and may be in fact represent the wall line of the structure, due to some locally chemical and geological effect. The projected diameter of the circle was *c.*9m.

#### 8.6.10 Ring gully structure 14635

This plan was far from complete and comprised two curving gullies in which 11 slots (7203, 7204, 7208, 7210, 7211, 7214, 7215, 7223, 7224, 7226 and 7227) had been excavated. It had a projected internal diameter of *c.*11m and measured between 0.45m and 0.9m wide and between 0.12m and 0.31m deep. An entrance was located to the north-west. The gully was truncated by ditch/ enclosure 14634 on the western side. Forty-eight sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature, predominantly in fabric L1 but with a few sherds of SA2 and SAL1.

#### 8.6.11 Curved gully 14672

This small stretch of gully (7148, 7228 and 7229) was 0.44m and between 0.1m and 0.19m deep. The gully was truncated on its western side by 14634 but its relationship with 14635 on its eastern side is unclear. A single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from slot 7229. It may be all that remains of a penannular gully or alternatively be part of an entrance structure associated with and contemporary with ring gully structure 14635.

#### 8.6.12 Enclosures 14636 and 14637

Ditch 14636 (slots 7021, 7134, 7138 and 7233) was an L shaped stretch of narrow ditch, plotted from the SSW to the NNW for *c.*4m. It turned at a 90 degree angle to the SSE and was plotted for *c.*7m. The ditch measured between 0.65m and 0.77m wide and between 0.24m and 0.35m deep. It had been truncated by enclosure 14630 at its southern end. Its 23 sherds of pottery are suggestive of an earlier middle Iron Age date based on inclusion types (a high proportion of fabric L3 to L1) and this fits with the local stratigraphic evidence.

What remained of gully 14637 (7136 and 7139) was *c.*7m in length on an SSW-NNE alignment and was between 0.09m and 0.19m deep. No pottery was retrieved but it had been truncated by 14636 to the north and the later Iron Age enclosure 14630.

8.6.13 A number of other Roundhouses along the haul road area could not be tightly dated. They are dated from pottery finds which were not capable of subtle subdivision and/or physical characteristics. The structures discussed below have been assigned to this earlier phase of activity but the evidence for this assignment is far from secure.

#### 8.6.14 Ring gully structure 14627 (Fig. 9, Pl. 1)

This comprised part of a circular gully (slots 7100, 7101, 7102, 7103, 7104, 7105, 7106, 7108, 7109, 7120, 7127, 7128 and 7131) had an internal diameter of *c.* 10m and it measured between 0.25m and 0.65m wide and between 0.09m and 0.22m deep. The entrance appears to be on the south-east of the feature however the northern side lay beneath the northern baulk of the excavation. Terminus 7102 contained over 100 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, all in fabric SAL1. Other slots through this gully yielded 32 sherds all in fabric L1, and many tiny crumbs of pottery. Several internal postholes (7111-7120, 7122 and 7132/3) were recorded. The ring gully structure gully's relationship with ring gully 14628 could not be discerned from the section excavated at their intersection. One clearly replaced another but in which order could not be discerned.

#### 8.6.15 Ring gully structure 14628(Fig. 9, Pl. 1)

This comprised about one third of a likely penannular gully (slots excavated 7107, 7123, 7124, 7125, 7126 and 7129); had an internal diameter of *c.* 10m and it measured between 0.32m and 0.38m wide and between 0.04m and 0.1m deep. The entrance appears to be at the south-eastern side, but the building plan is far from clear. No pottery was recovered from this feature but characteristically it is not out of place in the middle Iron Age. Postholes (7119, 7120 and 7122) may relate to this structure rather than 14627.

#### 8.6.16 Enclosure/?Ring gully structure 14645 (Fig. 9)

This comprised a penannular gully (7015, 7049, 7110, 7121, 7147, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7220, 7221) had an internal diameter of *c.* 14.5m and measured between 0.3m and 0.9m wide and between 0.2m and

0.37m deep. The entrance appears to be on the south-eastern side of the ring gully structure and it has been truncated by a post-medieval ditch. The size of the entrance gap suggests this was an enclosure or drainage gully around a building rather than itself being structural. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from slot 7049 (8151). Two internal postholes (7849 and 8544) were recorded, but these were undated and need not be contemporary.

8.7 A number of other features were found on the haul road within this focus of activity. These may belong to this phase or to the later middle Iron Age.

#### 8.7.1 14671

This L shaped linear (7043, 7044 and 7045) (Fig. 3) and measured between 0.64m and 0.76m wide and between 0.28m and 0.36m deep.

A small number of pits and postholes (7034-7039, 7219 and 7225) were recorded in this area (Fig.3 and 10). None contained dateable finds. However their close proximity to prehistoric features and the presence of burnt stone in 7219 suggests they are likely middle Iron Age in date. Undated gullies 7033, 7040, 7041 and 7046 were also recorded in this haul road area of the site and it is likely these too are prehistoric in date

### 8.8 *Phase 4ii: Later Middle Iron Age*

#### 8.8.1 Enclosure 14630

Elements of a likely D-shaped enclosure (14630/34) c.14m by 10m with an opening gateway in its north-eastern corner were recorded on the haul road (Fig. 10; Pls 2, 3 and 4). The full plan was not exposed in this area but ditch 14630 comprised a curving ditch (slots 7020, 7022, 7023, 7026, 7027, 7135, 7140, 7232), over 1.00m wide and c. 0.70m deep. A waterlogged branch fragment recovered from slot 7232 fill (8385) was radiocarbon dated to a most probable range of 231–90 cal BC (KIA 35315) (Appendix 7). The pottery recovered can also be identified as potentially late in the sequence, as it had more sherds of sandy ware than calcareous ware from a reasonably large assemblage (75 sherds). The group also featured at least two saucerpan pots.

It is probable that ditch 14634 represents the north-south element of the enclosure. It was shallower, compared to ditch 14630. This linear was plotted c. 15m and measured 0.87m wide and between 0.09m and 0.5m deep. Five very small sherds of pottery in fabric L1 do little to help refine the dating of this ditch.

This may have not been the first permutation of this feature. An earlier phase is suggested by a small stretch of ditch (14633) on a similar axis to 14634 but dug slightly to the west. This measured 0.8m wide and between 0.16m and 0.17m deep. It was cut by undated posthole 7202 at its terminus. Ditch 14633 produced 32 sherds of pottery all in fabric L3, which, again only tentatively, may also be suggestive of an early date in the sequence.

A very similar feature and sequence of events was recorded during the previous archaeological works in Area 1/2A (Pine 2006). A D-shaped enclosure 28/14592 was excavated truncating an earlier ring gully structure 14591 (this radiocarbon dated to 362–268 cal BC), within an area of a focus of ring gully structures. Monument 14592 comprised a deep, steep-sided ditch, 1.15–1.72m wide and between 0.64m and 0.51m deep with what appears to be an entrance to the north-west. There was a possibility of placed deposits within this feature. The terminal ends (3628 and 3629) had bone deposits placed on the base of the cuts. A human cranial fragment was recovered with evidence of cranial surgery, placed pottery slabs A and B (3622), a silver alloy finger ring (3622) and an iron brooch from (3628). A radiocarbon date of 186–46 cal BC was recorded from charcoal. However, whilst there is a similarity in form of 14592 with 14630 here, there are no placed or unusual finds from the latter, to hint at a more than utilitarian function.

#### 8.8.2 Field systems (Fig. 7)

In the southern part of the site there appears to be a series of extensive boundary features, forming a field system. These are somewhat isolated and appear to be at some distance from a contemporary habitation foci.

This area of the site is poorly dated: no pottery was recovered, no material suitable for radiocarbon dating from the sampling of these ditches, and there was no animal bone. However stratigraphically elements are truncated by an Iron Age pit and consideration of the site on a landscape scale strongly suggest these are prehistoric (middle Iron Age) boundaries.

#### 8.8.3 Ditch system 14650, 14690 and 14691 (Figs 7 and 8)

This system comprised two parallel discontinuous ditches (14650 and 14690) aligned SE to NW plotted for c.300m and c.250m. They were c.50m apart and a ditch 14691 aligned NE–SW closed the system at the northern

end. No southern boundary was observed within the excavation area. The ditches of the system were not consistent in size varying between 0.51m and 1.7m wide and between 0.15m and 0.5m deep. Twenty-eight hand excavated slots were dug, however no pottery, bone, stone or charcoal were recovered. Similarly discontinuous ditches 14642, 14649 and 14675 are likely contemporary and represent further elements of parcelling up the landscape in this phase. Ditches 14642 and 14649 appear to respect the eastern ditch (14691) while 14675 makes most sense as an extension of 14649.

#### 8.8.4 Ditch 14649 (Fig. 7)

This ditch (slots 7540, 7547, 7602, 7610, 7615, 7617 7630, 7631 7635 7612, 7613) was c.180m long and measured between 0.5m and 1.3m wide and between 0.28m and 0.48m deep. The ditch entered the site from the southern edge plotted for c.80m on a approximate NW-SE alignment then turned sharply towards the NE for 130m where it then terminated (7612). This is likely redefined of an earlier ditch (7613) which extended to the north for a further 9m. At this terminal an entrance gap of 3m was formed as the boundary continued as ditch 14675. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

#### 8.8.5 Ditch 14675

This was an irregular L-shaped boundary; 75m long and between 0.4m and 1.63m wide and between 0.1m and 0.67m deep. From the terminal with ditch 14649 the ditch was dug on a NE - SW alignment. It then was aligned to the NE after a sharp turn, for 50m with a strange rectilinear dog-leg within this stretch of ditch (NB East Ditch on Berkshire Downs- Crawford 1954) . No pottery was recovered from this feature.

#### 8.8.6 Gully 14642

This appears to be part of the same field system as it respects ditch 14690 and is parallel with the SW-NE stretch of ditch 14649. This gully was formed of numerous short segments (excavated slots 7440, 7441, 7442, 7443, 7444, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7520, 7636, 7715, 7717, 7719, 7722 and 7725). It was plotted for c. 154m and measured between 0.4m and 0.9m wide and between 0.07m and 0.35m deep. Importantly it was cut by a pit (7718), which contained 3 sherds of calcareous ware (L1) and some non-diagnostic pot/ fired clay crumbs. This suggests the pit is middle Iron Age and provides a *terminus ante quem* date for the field system. The gully (14642) was also truncated by ditches 14638, 14644, 14647 and 14676, the two former containing post-medieval pottery.

#### 8.8.7 Gully 14653

This curving gully (7543, 7544, 7545, 7546 and 7629) appears to truncate ditch 14652. It was c.25m long and between 0.4m and 0.5m wide and between 0.1m and 0.16m deep. It was aligned SW to NW. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

#### 8.8.8 Gully 14654

This curved gully (7541, 7542 and 7616) measured between 0.50m and 0.25m wide and between 0.1m and 0.26m deep.

### 8.9 *Phase 4iii: Later Middle Iron Age*

8.9.1 Stratigraphy indicates that further later middle Iron Age features post-date the field system described above.

#### 8.9.2 Pit 7718

Truncating ditch 14642 was pit 7718 and located in the near vicinity of this feature was a small focus of other likely prehistoric features. This pit was not seen fully in plan as it was truncated itself by a modern ditch. It was shown to be 1.80m north-south and at least 0.70m by 0.60m and 0.76m deep. It contained 3 sherds of calcareous pottery (L1) and nine non-diagnostic pot/ fired clay crumbs, alder charcoal and burnt limestone fragments (noted but not retained).

#### 8.9.3 Linear 14676 and recut 14652

A ditch 14676 was recorded on a north-south alignment for c.25m. It measured between 0.5m and 0.9m wide and between 0.25m and 0.4m deep. This ditch cut across the segmented gully 14642 and thus is later in date. A



radiocarbon date of cal AD 1423–97 (KIA 39527) was obtained from a sample from cut 7730 (9286). However, this late date is most unexpected and contradicts the clear stratigraphic and typological evidence. It is therefore considered to be a product of an unobserved intrusion or contamination.

This ditch and its recut were truncated by late post-medieval ditch 14644. Ditch 14676 was recut by ditch 14652 on a similar N-S alignment and extended to the south. This ditch was c.100m long and measured between 0.3m and 1.1m wide and between 0.15m and 0.25m deep. At its southern end its characteristic segmented form suggested it too belonged to a prehistoric period. Again no dating evidence was secured but it was truncated by post-medieval ditch 14638.

#### 8.9.4 Curved gully 14677 and other minor features

Possibly contemporary with this activity was a small stretch of undated gully, 14677, which was c.4.5m long and measured between 0.45m and 0.8m wide and between 0.18m and 0.7m deep was recorded. It terminated just before ditch 14642. It contained a dark black clayey silt with moderate charcoal (alder and oak) occasional burnt stone fragments (not retained) but no pottery sherds.

Further likely prehistoric activity in this immediate area is represented by postholes 7714 and 7721. These are likely contemporary with the above as they contained a similar dark fill, both the postholes truncated ditch 14642 and posthole 7714 also contained burnt limestone, a characteristic of prehistoric features on the site.

Two small undated gullies 14653 and 14654 were excavated, and the limited stratigraphic information indicates they are later than elements of gully 14652. However they make better sense being part of a complex entrance system dependent on 14652 and thus have been placed in this phase. Again this is far from secure.

### 8.10 *Roman*

8.10.1 No features of this date were recorded in this area of the quarry complex.

### 8.11 *Medieval*

8.11.1 No features of this date were recorded in this area of the quarry complex. A medieval radiocarbon date (see 14676 above) has been discounted as likely to result from contamination.

### 8.12 *Post-medieval*

#### 8.12.1 Trackway

A trackway/droeway defined by parallel ditches (14668 and 14669) aligned on a south-east to north-west axis were recorded in two stretches of the haul roads (Fig 3). These were partially visible prior to excavation as a crop mark. The pair of ditches flanked a track that was c. 4.5m. wide. The trackway is not dated, no pottery or dateable finds were retrieved. However on its orientation the route way headed directly to the site of the now derelict Cow Leaze Farm. This farmstead was plotted on the Andrews and Dury's Map of Wiltshire 1773 and the Ordnance Survey 25" of c. 1880 .

#### 8.12.2 Gully 14640

This gully was c. 100m long and measured between 0.4m and 0.87m wide and between 0.08m and 0.14m deep. The gully was cut on a WSW to ENE alignment, and contained post-medieval or early modern green glass fragments (7404). It was cut by linear 14638.

#### 8.12.3 Ditch 14648

This represents elements of a field boundary. It was plotted for c. 38m on a NE to SW alignment before turning at a 90ish degree angle and following a NW-SE alignment. It appears to be truncated by 14638 running along a NW to SE alignment.

Gully 14682 is a likely extension of this system to the south-west. This was plotted for c.40m.

#### 8.12.4 Field system 14647/14643/14674/14673

This field/enclosure appears to be stratigraphically later than 14648, as gully 14673 cut across this ditched division. Three linear divisions (14647, 14643 and 14674) are likely contemporary and create the northern

southern and western edges of a square field encompassing an area of 0.7ha. Gully 14643 follows the same NW-SE axis as later 14638. This suggests this former linear was still visible in the landscape when the latter ditch and bank were laid out. The field appears to have been sub-divided by gully 14673

Gullies 7843, 7518, 14666, 14844 and 7517 are also likely post-medieval and possibly part of the same system as they are on a similar alignment and stratigraphically below ditch 14644.

#### 8.12.5 Field system 14644/14638/ 14641/ 14651 (Fig. 11)

A later system was laid out on a similar alignment as the one above and indeed may still have partially been in use. The new system comprised;

#### 8.12.6 Ditch 14644

This large ditch was aligned NW-SE for c. 350m then curved gently round to the NE. Seven sherd of PMGRE ware of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from its upper fill. This ditch appears to be contemporary with ditch 14638 and created a long rectangular field.

#### 8.12.7 Ditch 14638

This ditch was c.150m long and measured between 0.55m and 1.7m wide and between 0.09m and 0.44m deep. The ditch exited ditch 14644 on a SW axis, turned 90 degrees towards the SE and continued on a parallel with 14644. It truncated 14639, 14640, 14642, 14649 and 14651. A single sherd of PMGRE ware of 18-19/20<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from this linear with what appears to be a fragment of barbed wire. The sharp deviation of a field drain cutting along the line of the NW-SE stretch of this ditch indicates it was an extant feature of the landscape and backs up the dating .

#### 8.12.8 Ditch 14651

This comprised linear (7347, 7348, 7400, 7421, 7422, 7426 and 7618) was at least 200m long and measured between 0.48m and 1.03m wide and between 0.1m and 0.28m deep. It extended the system to the west.

#### 8.12.9 Gully 14641

This linear (7342, 7429 and 7435) was c. 16m and measured between 0.55m and 0.7m wide and between 0.08m and 0.16m deep. The gully subdivides the field formed by ditches 14638 and 14651 and creates to small paddock sized fields.

#### 8.12.10 Ditch 14646

This large ditch was aligned NW-SE for c500m (Fig 3). This was not excavated as late post-medieval plough shards were recovered from it indicating it to be a recent date. Late post-medieval glass was also recovered including one from the Shepton Mallet brewery. The Anglo-Bavarian Brewery was established in Shepton Mallet in Somerset, England in 1864 and closed in 1920. This ditch is illustrated on the Ordnance Survey 25" c. 1880s .

Ditches 7004 and 7002 on the western haul road correspond to an extant but ephemeral hedge boundary aligned north-south and heading towards the now derelict Cow Leaze Farm (Fig. 3). This too appears on the Ordnance Survey 25" c. 1880's.

#### 8.12.11 Well 7013

A limestone walled well was located on the haul road (Fig. 3) It was shown to be 0.87m in diameter and contained a peaty clay fill (8395) from which iron nails and post-medieval china were retrieved.

8.12.12 Pit 7045 contained a modern factory produced nail.

### 8.13 *Undated (Fig 3).*

#### 8.13.1 Ditch 14626

This Ditch (7000 and 7001) were observed on a SE to NW alignment for 4m where it terminated. It measured between 0.5m and 1.5m wide and between 0.2m and 0.56m deep. The south-eastern end of the gully was obscured by the L.O.E.

#### 8.13.2 Gully 14642

An gully on a NNE-SSW axis which then turned sharply to ESE. No pottery or dateable finds recovered.

#### 8.13.3 Ditch 14659

This ditch was recorded in an area of the site where occupation evidence was sparse (Fig.3). It measured c.70m long on a SSW-NNE axis its southern progress obscured by the limit of excavation. It measured between 0.44m and 0.73m wide and between 0.21m and 0.26m deep.

#### 8.13.4 Ditch 14660

This feature lay just to the south of 14659, was on a SW-NE axis and c.50m were exposed in the excavation area. It measured between 0.5m and 0.66m wide and 0.13m and 0.19m deep.

#### 8.13.5 Ditch 14670

This ditch (7030 and 7031) was c.35m long and measured between 0.4m and 0.43m wide and between 0.23m and 0.25m deep. The gully was on a S - N alignment (Fig. 3).

## **9 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential**

### *9.1 Pottery by Jane Timby*

9.1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 669 sherds weighing 2476.5g from Area 3, mostly or exclusively dating to the middle Iron Age period (Appendix 2). The assemblage is extremely varied in condition with a particularly high incidence of very small pot crumbs/ fired clay. The overall average sherd size of the assemblage was a minuscule 3.8g

9.1.2 The prehistoric assemblage was sorted into fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present combined with the size and frequency of these, following the recommended guidelines for the analysis of later prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1997). Very small crumbs were counted and weighed only. The sorted sherds were quantified by count and weight for each recorded context. Any decoration, or surface finish such as burnishing, was noted along with evidence for use in the form of sooting, residues or internal leaching.

#### 9.1.3 Later prehistoric

9.1.3.1 Most of the assemblage appears to date to the middle Iron Age. Three basic wares were identified: calcareous; sandy with limestone/shell; and sandy. The groups are further sub-divided giving a total 13 defined fabrics which have been as far as possible given the same fabric codes as the assemblage analysed from earlier phases of work at Eysey Manor Quarry. The commonest group are the calcareous wares including fossil shelly wares, oolitic limestone-tempered wares, limestone with varying quantities of fossiliferous matter, all fabrics occurring in various grades.

#### 9.1.4 Description of fabrics

##### **Calcareous/Shelly**

**SH1:** A moderate to common frequency of fossil shell and/or platy voids and some fossiliferous matter. Fragments > 5 mm.

**L1:** Common to moderate frequency of limestone and fossiliferous matter. Ill-sorted but with quite coarse fragments > 6 mm. Sandy textured ware.

**L2:** Common to abundant frequency of mainly oolitic limestone, both as individual ooliths and conglomerates. Occasional fossiliferous matter. Mainly fine (> 2 mm) but with some quite coarse with fragments > 5mm.

**L3:** Common inclusions of fine visible shell and limestone mainly > 2mm in a fine calcareous matrix.

##### **Sandy/Calcareous**

**SAL1:** sandy, slightly micaceous ware with rounded quartz (> 0.5 mm) and sparse limestone, some as ooliths or voids (> 2mm) and/or fossil shell fragments. Some sherds with ferruginous pellets.

##### **Sandy**

**SA1:** glauconitic sandy ware. A moderate to common frequency of rounded glauconitic sand > 1mm.

**SA2:** a medium-fine sandy ware with a moderate frequency of rounded quartz > 1mm, some iron-stained. Generally with smoothed or burnished surfaces.

9.1.4.1 In terms of overall composition the assemblage contained no shelly wares, 50.2% mixed calcareous wares, 23.1% sandy with limestone, 8.1% sandy ware and 18.1% crumbs. There are at least three saucepan-style pots (rims), a form not obviously represented in previous work (Area2B). Seven features in Area 3 yielded moderately good pottery groups which collectively account for 72% of the Area 3 assemblage. The generally accepted trend for the Iron Age in this area is a gradually transition from the coarse shelly and more calcareous wares through to a more mixed and sandier assemblage. The earliest features appear to be gully, ditch 14633 and gully 14636. In all cases the assemblages appears to comprise exclusively calcareous wares. Gullies 14656, 14627 and 14635 all contain small amounts of sandy with limestone and/ or sandy ware. Other features with sandy wares present include ditch 14657, gully 14671 and 14657.

9.1.4.2 One feature stands out as different and potentially late in the sequence in that it has more sherds of sandy ware than calcareous ware is ditch 14630. The group features at least two saucepan pots.

#### 9.1.5 Dating and affinities

9.1.5.1 The Eysey pottery is a typical middle Iron Age assemblage similar to many others documented from the Upper Thames Valley. Typically the pattern is for calcareous wares to dominate the early Iron Age with an increasing proportion of sandy wares moving into the middle Iron Age period. Most of the wares are plain with the exception of a saucepan pot with tooled curvilinear decoration. The 'saucepan' tradition, more typical of the Wessex region in the 4th–2nd centuries BC, is increasingly being recognized on

sites in the Cotswold Water Park. These vessels, along with the glauconitic sandy wares are thus probably imports from the east or south. By contrast the Palaeozoic limestone-tempered jars have travelled from the north-west demonstrating the expansion of trading networks during the middle Iron Age period in this region.

9.1.5.2 Comparable middle Iron Age assemblages from within the Cotswold Water Park area include that from the Preston enclosure and enclosures at Ermin Farm (Timby 1999) and slightly further afield the extensive settlements at Claydon Pike, Lechlade (Miles *et al.* 2007), Thornhill Farm, Fairford (Jennings *et al.* 2004) and Horcott (Pine and Preston 2004). Middle Iron Age enclosures and houses have been found at Spratsgate Lane, Cotswold Community School and Shorncote Quarry (Brossler *et al.* 2002) all documenting quite intense occupation at this time.

9.1.6 A report on this assemblage should be subsumed in publication of the wider site assemblage. Just three sherds from this phase of work should be illustrated.

## 9.2 *Fired clay by Jane Timby*

9.2.1 Amongst the 50 fragments of fired clay from Area 3 is one probably from a perforated loomweight from gully 14657. Much of the remainder of the fired clay appears to be degraded crumbs and where there were larger fragments these had no specific features to suggest their original purpose (Appendix 3). No further work is possible; the possible loomweight fragment would be worth illustrating.

## 9.3 *Struck flint by Steve Ford*

9.3.1 A single struck flint, a scraper, was recovered from ditch 14630 (slot 7020). The piece is not closely datable and could be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

## 9.4 *Animal Bone*

9.4.1 An assemblage of animal bone amounting to 857 fragments weighing c.4kg was recovered during this phase of the excavations (Appendix 4). This will be added to the over 20,000 fragments weighing 102kg recovered from the Areas 1 and 2 excavations. This material is yet to be analysed but will be researched as one assemblage together with the assemblage from Area 4.

9.4.2 The vast majority of this material derives from middle Iron Age deposits. There is potential the assemblage will add to the regional body of data on Iron Age husbandry, since although individual context assemblages are mostly very small, the site as a whole has a very large body of data to offer. An

interesting research topic is whether the faunal remains will give credence to the theory of pastoral (cattle) specialism in this region of the Thames Valley.

## 9.5 *Metalwork*

9.5.1 A small number of items of metalwork were retrieved, the majority were iron nails from the post-medieval well 7013 and associated contexts. These are catalogued in Appendix 5.

9.5.2 A small flattened nail was retrieved from later middle Iron Age ditch 14630 (7140, 8267).

## 9.6 *Stone*

9.6.1 The stone assemblage comprised unworked burnt limestone (121 fragments), from middle Iron Age contexts. These are likely a by-product of hot rock technology for water heating. Many of the fragments may have been reused as packing stones for timber posts. The stone is catalogued in Appendix 6.

## 9.7 *Glass*

9.7.1 Ditch 14646 contained fourteen fragments of glass, including brown wine bottle, Shepton Mallet brewery, a kick of a wine bottle, clear glass lemonade bottle. Two sherds of green bottle glass were noted from ditch 14640 but not retained. All the glass is post-medieval or modern. A catalogue of the glass is listed in the site archive and no further work is warranted.

## 9.8 *Radiocarbon dating*

9.8.1 A comprehensive radiocarbon dating series has been undertaken for Areas 1, 2 and 3. The results from Area 3 are presented in Appendix 7. Charcoal/waterlogged wood was the material selected because of waterlogging issues affecting bone collagen. The University of Kiel laboratory considers the results to be reliable (details in archive) except for KIA 39527 which may have been contaminated by younger material; this result is presented in Appendix 7 but is discounted for phasing purposes, for reasons given above (8.9.3).

9.8.2 Ditch 14630 was determined to date to between 355 and 59 BC, most probably towards the later end of that span (231–90 BC) while ditch 14656 is earlier (524–384 BC).

## 9.9 *Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Rosalind McKenna*

9.9.1 Forty-five soil samples were processed from Area 3. The flot was sieved to 0.5mm and air dried. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified (Appendix 8). Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics. The majority of the identified plant remains from Area 3 were from Middle Iron Age contexts or likely to be of that date.

### 9.9.2 Charcoal

9.9.2.1 The preservation of charcoal fragments was variable even within individual samples. Some of the charcoal was firm and crisp and allowed for clean breaks to the material permitting clean surfaces where identifiable characteristics were visible. However, most of the fragments were very brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics harder to distinguish and interpret. The majority of the charcoal present in the samples was too poor to enable identification, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. xx samples produced remains with identifiable material. Appendix 5 shows the results of the charcoal assessment.

9.9.2.2 The total range of taxa comprises just three species: oak (*Quercus*), alder (*Alnus*), and ash (*Fraxinus*). With ash present in the environment, it is perhaps worth noting that oak is considerably more strongly represented in the samples. Oak is probably the first choice structural timber, and with a local abundance it may have been used instead of ash, thereby providing more by-product fire fuel. As most of the samples and sub-samples contained only a few charcoal fragments, nothing of interpretable value can be gained from them apart being able to identify the charcoal present –Bark was present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire.

9.9.2.3 Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that effect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors,

and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Thery-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources.

### 9.9.3 Plant macrofossils other than charcoal

9.9.3.1 Charred remains were present in ten of the samples but were generally very poorly preserved, and were lacking identifying characteristics. Plant macrofossils preserved via anoxic waterlogging were also present and produced small assemblages both in volume and diversity. Where identification was possible, among the charred remains wheat and barley were represented, and indeterminate cereal was more common. An indirect indicator of cereals being used on site is the large proportion of remains of arable weeds that were found in most of the samples. However, these were preserved via waterlogging, and so probably represent different depositional processes to the charred grains. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. The remains of *Spergula arvensis*, *Stellaria media*, *Chenopodium/ Atriplex* and *Rumex* may also fall in this group. Grasses, not identified any further, are present in small numbers in numerous samples, and these may also have been harvested with the cereal crops.

9.9.3.2 **Ring gully structure** gullies 14627 and 14629 both produced very small assemblages that contained mainly goosefoot/orache with several other taxa indicative of waste/disturbed ground, and a single occurrence of charred grain in each group.

9.9.3.3 Other samples from this area of excavation all produced small assemblages indicative of waste/disturbed ground with a damp component, and single occurrences of charred cereal grains. Sample dated to the later middle Iron Age period contained a similar assemblage but with a much higher number of nettles.

### 9.9.4 Conclusion

9.9.4.1 The samples produced little environmental material of interpretable value. The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of several species, with a prevalence of alder and oak fire wood. Oak is a particularly useful fuel as well as being a commonly used structural timber that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985). The archaeobotanical evidence found in the samples was all very similar and the remains show the area was located on or in close proximity to damp waste / disturbed ground and an area of grassland. The remains here are similar to those found at



other Middle Iron Age sites in the region, such as Thornhill Farm (Jennings *et al.* 2004) and Claydon Pike (Miles *et al.* 2007).

- 9.9.5 The samples have been assessed, and any interpretable data have been retrieved. No further work is required or possible but the results should be combined with the overall site assemblage for publication.

## **10 Summary of the significance of the data**

- 10.1 National and regional research agendas covering the periods represented on the site (including previously excavated Areas 1 and 2 and ongoing/future work in other areas) suggest several strands of research to which the results of this project can contribute. Research is increasingly being focussed on landscapes rather than isolated sites (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001; Fitzpatrick 2007; Taylor 2001) and this project will contribute to this wider study.
- 10.2 Palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of a landscape is fundamental in the understanding of past human occupation. The vegetation cover, the topography, the hydrology and the climate of an area are of consequence. These variables affect the physical and biological resources available which in turn offer a dynamic interrelated set of possibilities to past inhabitants (Brown 1997). Detailed analysis of the different data sets collected from Eysey will hopefully enable a detailed understanding of the environmental context of this large and complex settlement over a long time frame. ‘An understanding of the landscape context at the time of human occupation of a particular locality provides important information for determining what types of behavioural activities might have prevailed’ (Rapp and Hill 1998, 53). The presence of waterlogged deposits promises significant returns for this aspect of the project.
- 10.3 Recent publications have also proposed specialized pastoral agriculture in the part of the Upper Thames of which Eysey is a part, during the middle and late Iron Age (Jennings *et al.* 2004, Miles *et al.* 2007). This issue will again be discussed in relation to the data set (including Areas 1 and 2), especially the faunal data from Eysey Manor, which have yet to be analysed in detail. The small middle Iron Age bone assemblage may well prove significant, in potentially providing baseline data setting the scene for later changes in husbandry practice.
- 10.4 The ongoing programme of radiocarbon dating, in conjunction with sealed deposits of Iron Age pottery, may help to refine the chronology for the regional pottery typology, besides providing crucial dating for this site itself. Many areas of research are hampered by the lack of detailed and accurate chronologies. Particularly stressed recently is the need for radiocarbon and other scientific dating as a matter of

routine (Fitzpatrick 2007; Haselgrove *et al.* 2001; Webster 2007). This is emphasized especially for the Iron Age and for the late Roman to post-Roman period. The programme of radio-carbon dating undertaken here is a positive contribution.

## **11 Conclusions**

- 11.1 The extensive excavations at Eysey Manor (including Areas 1 and 2A/2B) which are over 35ha in area have revealed a complex landscape, used and occupied, manipulated and responded to, over a long period. The data recovered have the potential to permit significant advances in addressing questions of rural economic change, landscape use and development, in particular during the middle Iron Age and the late Iron Age. The evolution of the medieval settlement and landscape is also a topic to be addressed. The data should advance studies of the articulation between different types of landscape within the region.
- 11.2 The site so far (Areas 1, 2A , 2B and 3) provides a valuable overview of a reasonably large tract of landscape demonstrating its evolution over a period of almost 4000 years and as such should be published in an appropriate academic journal although the size of the project makes it more suitable for treatment as a monograph.

## **12 Updated Project Design**

- 12.1 The results of these early phases of work on the quarry promise to add to the developing understanding of the Iron Age and Roman landscape of this region. There is reason to expect future phases will deliver similar extensions of the data available. The results from this phase would most usefully be published alongside results from both previous and future phases of work rather than standing alone.
- 12.2 The research questions driving the overall project remain valid and no new questions have arisen during the course of the work so far, however, future phases of work will be capable of being modified to address new research topics that may arise.

### *12.3 Proposals for Publication*

- 12.3.1 This significant archaeological landscape study should be published in some detail in a suitable academic format. The excavation recorded several hundred deposits, with little stratigraphic complexity and although the finds assemblages were not prolific, the pottery and animal bone amounted to a moderately substantial collection. The full information value of the site would best be realized,

however, in conjunction with the previous and future phases of work. It is proposed to publish these this phases together with phases 1, 2A, 2B and 4.

- 12.3.2 Very little work is required specifically on the results of this small phase in the overall project, other than to integrate these results with those from the other phases. The animal bone assemblage is small and will most economically and most effectively be analysed as part of the much larger assemblage anticipated from the wider site. Reports on the other classes of finds will also be combined for the full site.

## 13 Resources and timetable

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## APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of excavated features

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
14626	7000	7050-2	Ditch	Post medieval
14626	7001	7053-4	Ditch Terminus	Post medieval
	7002	7055-8	Ditch	Post medieval
	7004	7062-5	Ditch	Post medieval
14668	7006	7071-3	Ditch	Post medieval
	7009	7079	Gully	-
14669	7007	7074-6	Ditch	Post medieval
	7010	7080-1	Gully	-
	7012	7084	Pit	-
	7008	7077-8	Gully	Post medieval
	7012	7082-3	Pit	-
	7018	7090	Pit	-
	7018	7091	Pit	-
	7014	7094	Ditch	Post medieval
	7019	7092-3	Pit	-
	7016	7088-9	Posthole	-
14645	7015	7095-7	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14668	7003	7059-61	Ditch	Post medieval
14669	7005	7066-70	Ditch	Post medieval
14630	7021	8052	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
14630	7022	8053-5	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
14632	7024	8060	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7025	8061	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14630	7023	8056-9	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
14630	7026	8062-3	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
14630	7027	8064-6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
	7029	8070-1	Ditch Terminus	-
14670	7030	8072	Gully	-
14670	7031	8073	Gully	-
	7032	8074	Gully	-
	7028	8067-9	Pit	-
	7034	8077	Pit	Middle Iron Age?
	7039	8080	Pit	Middle Iron Age?
	7033	8075-6	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age?
	7036	8081	Posthole	Middle Iron Age?
	7037	8082	Posthole	Middle Iron Age?
	7038	8083	Posthole	Middle Iron Age?
	7042	8086	Gully	Middle Iron Age?
	7035	8078-9	Pit	Middle Iron Age?
	7041	8084-5	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age?
14671	7044	8093	Gully	Middle Iron Age?
14671	7045	8094	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age?
14671	7043	8095	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age?
14834	7046	8096	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?
	7047	8097	Pit	Middle Iron Age?
	7048	8098-9	Gully	-
14645	7049	8150-2	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7111	8156	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7110	8153-5	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7113	8162	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7114	8163	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7116	8164	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7112	8157-8	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7117	8165	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7118	8166	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7120	8169	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7122	8170-1	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7119	8167-8	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7102	8172-3	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7100	8176	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7040	8087-92	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age?
14627	7101	8174-5	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7105	8181-2	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7103	8177-8	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14628	7107	8185	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7106	8183-4	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7109	8188	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14628	7123	8189	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14628	7124	8190	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
14628	7125	8191	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7108	8186-7	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7128	8192-3	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14628	7126	8196	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14628	7129	8194-5	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7127	8197-8	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7121	8159-61	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7131	8251-2	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14636	7134	8256	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14636	7134	8253-5	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14627	7104	8179-80	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7141	8264	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7142	8265	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14636	7138	8262-3	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14637	7139	8266	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7143	8270-1	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7144	8272	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7145	8273	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7146	8274	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14630	7140	8267-9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
14634	7149	8280-1	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age
14634	7201	8282	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age
14645	7147	8275-7	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14640	7202	8283	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age
14635	7203	8284	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7204	8285	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14672	7148	8278-9	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7206	8291	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7205	8286-8	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7208	8295	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14634	7209	8296	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7207	8292-4	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7210	8297-9	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14630	7135	8257-61	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
14633	7213	8350-1	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age
14634	7212	8352-3	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7214	8356	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7215	8357	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7211	8354-5	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7217	8361-3	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7219	8367	Posthole	Middle Iron Age?
14645	7218	8364-6	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7224	8370-1	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7225	8372	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14672	7229	8373	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14672	7228	8374	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7227	8375	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7230	8376	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7231	8377	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7223	8368-9	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14636	7233	8378	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14632	7234	8379	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7206	8289-90	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7235	8380	Posthole	- Earlier Middle Iron Age
14630	7232	8381-6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90 BC)
14645	7221	8388	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14645	7220	8386-8, 8775	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14635	7226	8392-4	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14631	7336	8396	Gully	Middle Iron Age?
14631	7337	8397	Gully	Middle Iron Age?
14631	7338	8398	Gully	Middle Iron Age?
14645	7216	8358-60	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14631	7339	8450	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age?
	7340	8451	Posthole	Middle Iron Age?
	7340	8452	Posthole	Middle Iron Age?
14638	7341	8453	Gully	Post-Medieval
14641	7342	8454-5	Gully	Post-Medieval
14640	7345	8462	Gully	Post-Medieval
14640	7346	8463	Gully	Post-Medieval
14640	7348	8464	Gully	Post-Medieval
14690	7343	8456-8	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14651	7349	8466	Gully	Post-Medieval

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
14651	7400	8467	Gully	Post-Medieval
14640	7402	8468	Gully	Post-Medieval
14650	7401	8470-1	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7405	8472	Gully	-
14640	7404	8473	Gully	Post-Medieval
14639	7407	8476	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7222	8389-90	Plough Scar	-
	7406	8474-5	Gully	-
14629	7414	8481	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7414	8482	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7417	8483	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7417	8484	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7415	8477-8	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7420	8485	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age
	7419	8486	Treebole	-
14629	7410	8491	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7411	8492-3	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7418	8487-8	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14651	7421	8498	Gully	Post-Medieval
14629	7412	8494-5	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14629	7413	8496-7	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14651	7422	8550	Gully	Post-Medieval
14650	7423	8551-2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14632	7425	8555	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14651	7426	8556	Gully	Post-Medieval
14629	7424	8553-4	Pit	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14650	7427	8557	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14651	7428	8558	Gully Terminus	Post-Medieval
14629	7416	8479-80	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14641	7429	8559	Gully	Post-Medieval
14640	7433	8560	Gully	Post-Medieval
14638	7432	8561-2	Ditch	Post-Medieval
14641	7435	8566	Gully Terminus	Post-Medieval
14640	7436	8567	Gully	Post-Medieval
14639	7434	8563-5	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age?
14640	7437	8568	Gully	Post-Medieval
14690	7438	8569	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14639	7408	8570-5	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age?
14629	7409	8489-90	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14651	7448	8579	Gully	Post-Medieval
14642	7440	8580-2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14638	7447	8576-8	Ditch	Post-Medieval
14642	7443	8583-4	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14638	7446	8590-1	Ditch	Post medieval
14642	7442	8585-7	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14643	7506	8594	Gully	Post medieval
14647	7449	8592-3	Gully	Post medieval
14642	7441	8588-9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14673	7508	8597	Gully	Post medieval
14673	7509	8598	Gully	Post medieval
14643	7507	8595-6	Gully	Post medieval
14639	7430	8650-5	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age?
14642	7444	8661	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14647	7445	8662	Ditch	Post medieval
14638	7431	8656-8	Ditch	Post medieval
14647	7510	8663-4	Gully	Post medieval
14669	7512	8671-2	Ditch	Post medieval
14666	7514	8676	Gully	Post medieval
14666	7515	8677	Gully	Post medieval
14668	7513	8673-5	Ditch	Post medieval
	7518	8679	Gully	Post medieval
14642	7500	8680	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7501	8681	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7502	8682	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7503	8683	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7504	8684	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7505	8685	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14674	7530	8686	Gully	Post medieval
14674	7531	8687	Gully	Post medieval
14674	7532	8688	Gully	Post medieval
14674	7533	8689	Gully	Post medieval
14674	7534	8690	Gully	Post medieval

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
14675	7525	8691-9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14638	7439	8659-60	Ditch	Post-medieval
14648	7511	8665-70	Ditch	Post medieval
	7528	8750	Gully	Post-Medieval
	7527	8751	Ditch	modern
14676	7526	8752	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
		8757		
	7529	8753-5	Ditch	-
14648	7523	8763-6	Ditch	Post medieval
14647	7522	8771	Gully	Post medieval
14647	7524	8772	Gully	Post medieval
14642	7520	8768-9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7537	8776-7	Ditch	Post-Medieval
14654	7541	8784	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7540	8782-3	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14654	7542	8785	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14653	7544	8791	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14653	7545	8792	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14653	7546	8793	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14652	7535	8786-8	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7547	8794-7	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14638	7548	8852-3	Ditch	Post-Medieval
14674	7611	8857	Gully Terminus	Post medieval
14648	7615	8858-9	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14648	7549	8854-5	Ditch	Post medieval
14639	7539	8779-81	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age?
14649	7610	8860-1	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14652	7613	8865	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7614	8866	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7612	8862-4	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7616	8867	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14652	7603	8871	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14674	7604	8872	Gully	Post-Medieval
14652	7605	8873	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7606	8874	Gully	-
	7607	8875	Gully	-
14650	7618	8878-9	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age?
14653	7543	8789-90	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7619	8880-1	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7617	8876-7	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7620	8882-3	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7621	8884-6	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7623	8890-2	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7622	8887-9	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14651	7625	8896	Gully	Post-Medieval
14650	7624	8893-5	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7626	8898-9	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7602	8869-70	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14653	7629	8950-1	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7630	8952-3	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7631	8962-3	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14649	7635	8972-4	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14676	7637	8976	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14673	7638	8977	Gully	Post-medieval
14690	7633	8968-9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7639	8978	Gully Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14682	7640	8979	Gully Terminus	Post-Medieval
14682	7641	8980	Gully	Post-Medieval
14682	7642	8981	Gully	Post-Medieval
14643	7643	8982-3	Gully	Post-Medieval
14676	7700	8986	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14643	7644	8984-5	Gully	Post-Medieval
14844	7702	8990	Ditch	Post-Medieval
14651	7703	8991	Gully	Post-Medieval
14648	7701	8987-9	Ditch	Post-Medieval
14677	7704	8992-4	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7705	8995-6	Burrow	-
14677	7706	8997-9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7628	8957-61	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14677	7707	9050-3	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14677	7708	9054-5	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7711	9061-2	Gully	-



<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
	7713	9056-8	Gully	-
14642	7719	9076	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7715	9074-5	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14658	7735	9086-7	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age earlier than 524-384 BC
14656	7740	9094-7	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age (524-384 BC)
	7712	9059-60	Gully	-
	7718	9063-70	Pit	Later Middle Iron Age
14656	7737	9154-6	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age (524-384 BC)
14658	7738	9157-8	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age earlier than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9166	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9167	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9168	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9169	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9170	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9171	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14642	7719	9076	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14657	7710	9172	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9173	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14657	7710	9174		Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14676	7726	9178-9	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14676	7726	9175	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7725	9176	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7721	9177	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?
14642	7722	9178	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7729	9184	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14652	7727	9182-3	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14656	7739	9159-64	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age (524-384 BC)
14657	7710	9165-70	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
14656	7743	9250-5	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age (524-384 BC)
14676	7728	9179-81	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14656	7744	9261-4	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age (524-384 BC)
14691	7747	9265	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7802	9270-2	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14691	7748	9266-7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7749	9273-4	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7800	9275-7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14658	7807	9282	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age earlier than 524-384 BC
14657	7709	9185-99, 99557	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
	7804	9288	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC
	7805	9289	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC
14676	7731	9284-5	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7811	9291	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14676	7730	9286-7	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age? (carbon date discounted)
14676	7810	9292-6	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14658	7746	9297-9	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age earlier than 524-384 BC
14658	7736	9256-60	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age earlier than 524-384 BC
14676	7646	9352	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14676	7645	9353	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14676	7647	9357	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14676	7648	9356	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14658	7803	9278-81	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age earlier than 524-384 BC
14668	7817	9354-5	Ditch	Post medieval
14842	7815	9377	Gully	-
14842	7818	9375-6	Gully	-
	7814	9385	Ditch	Post medieval
14652	7609	9386	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
	7813	9383-4	Ditch	Post medieval
	7132	9389	Posthole	Early Middle Iron Age
	7133	9390	Posthole	Early Middle Iron Age
14666	7516	9391	Gully	Post medieval
	7517	9392		Post medieval
14640	7809	9393	Ditch	Post medieval
14652	7608	9387-8	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14669	7816	9394-7	Ditch	Post medieval
14668	7817	9398-9	Ditch	Post medieval
	7801	9378-82	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14630	7020	7098-99, 8050-1	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (231-90)
14627	7130	8199, 8250	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age
14690	7344	8459, 8461	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14651	7347	8460, 8465	Ditch	Post-Medieval
14650	7403	8469, 8652	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14647	7521	8770, 8773-4	Gully	Post medieval

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
14648	7519	8756, 8758-62	Ditch	Post medieval
14648	7538	8778, 8851	Ditch	Post medieval
	7600	8798, 8850	Gully	Post-Medieval
14652	7601	8856, 8868	Gully	Later Middle Iron Age?
14650	7627	8897, 8954-6	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age?
14690	7632	8964, 8966-7	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14656	7732	9084-5, 9092-3	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age (524-384 BC)
14656	7741	9098-9, 9150-3	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age (524-384 BC)
14657	7733	9081-3, 9088-91	Gully	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
	7714	9071-3, 9350-1	Posthole	Later Middle Iron Age?
14657	7734	9077-80, 9268-9	Gully	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC
	7013	7085-7, 8395, 8678	Well	Post medieval
14690	7634	8965, 8970-1, 8975	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age?
14659	7822	99450-1	Ditch	
14659	7823	99452-5	Ditch	
14659	7824	99456-8	Ditch	
14659	7828	99459-60	Ditch	
14659	7826	99461-2	Ditch	
14659	7827	99463-6	Ditch	
14659	7824	99467	Ditch	
14659	7825	99468	Ditch	
14659	7829	99469-70	Ditch	
14659	7830	99471-2	Ditch	
14659	7831	99473-4	Ditch	
14659	7832	99475-6	Ditch	
14660	7833	99477-8	Ditch	
14660	7834	99479-80	Ditch	
14660	7835	99481-2	Ditch	
14660	7836	99483-4	Ditch	
14633	7200	99485	Ditch	Middle Iron Age
14642	7636	99486	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?
14673	7649	99487	Ditch	
14650	7838	99493	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?
14650	7839	99494	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?
	7840	99495	Ditch	
14676	7841	99496	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?
	7842	99497	Gully	
	7843	99498	Gully	
	7844	99499	Ditch	
	7845	99550	Ditch	
	7846	99551	Ditch	
14652	7847	99552	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?
	7848	99553	Ditch	
	7849	99554	Posthole	
14631	8545	99556	Gully	Middle Iron Age?
14657	7709	99557	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC

## APPENDIX 2: Pottery Catalogue by context (EVEx100)

Group	Cut	Deposit	Type	Fabric	Form	Wt (g)	No	Rim	Diam	Eve	Comment
14629	7411		Gully	L1		0.5	1	-	-	-	
14636	7138		Gully	L3		9	6	-	-	-	internally burnt
14638		surf		PMGRE		166	-	1	-	-	
14644		surf	Ditch	PMGRE		184	3	1	-	-	
14644		surf	Ditch	PMGRE		34	4	-	-	-	
	7733	4085	Gully	L1	JAR	27	-	2	18	6	*
	7733	4085	Gully	L1		260	18	-	-	-	
14626	7000	7050	Ditch	PMGRE		4	2	-	-	-	
	7019	7093	pit	L1		53	10	-	-	-	
14630	7020	8050	Ditch	L1		14	6	-	-	-	
14630	7020	8050	Ditch	L1	JAR	8	1	1	-	3	
14630	7023	8058	Ditch term	L1		12	2	-	-	-	
14630	7023	8059	Ditch term	L3		5	1	-	-	-	
14630	7027	8065	Ditch	L1		2	3	-	-	-	
14630	7027	8065	Ditch	OO		0.5	2	-	-	-	
14630	7027	8066	Ditch	SALI3	SP	6	-	1	-	2	extern burnt
	7040	8088	Ditch term	L1	JAR	8	-	1	10	12	*
	7040	8088	Ditch term	L1		92	12	-	-	-	
	7225	8090	Ditch	L1		1	1	-	-	-	
14671	7045	8094	Gully term	L1		3	2	-	-	-	
14671	7043	8095	Gully term	L1		2	1	-	-	-	
14671	7043	8095	Gully term	OO		1	3	-	-	-	
14671	7043	8095	Gully term	SA2f		23	3	-	-	-	
14645	7049	8151	Ditch	OO		0.5	1	-	-	-	
	7116	8164	Posthole	L1?		1	2	-	-	-	
14627	7102	8172	Gully term	SALI		69	64	-	-	-	
14627	7102	8172	Gully term	SALI		42	45	-	-	-	
14627	7101	8174	Gully	L1		1	4	-	-	-	
14627	7101	8174	Gully	OO		1	7	-	-	-	
14627	7103	8177	Gully	L1		33	24	-	-	-	
14627	7103	8177	Gully	OO		3	13	-	-	-	
14627	7105	8181	Gully	OO		2	3	-	-	-	
14627	7128	8193	Gully	L1		2	4	-	-	-	
14636	7134	8253	Gully	L3		1	1	-	-	-	
14636	7134	8254	Gully	L1		2	5	-	-	-	
14630	7135	8259	Ditch	L1		4	1	-	-	-	
14630	7135	8259	Ditch	SALI3		6	4	-	-	-	
	7138	8262	Gully	OO		5	12	-	-	-	
14636	7138	8262	Gully	L3	JAR	20	15	1	-	1	internally burnt
14630	7140	8268	Ditch	SA2	X	9	1	-	-	-	
14630	7140	8269	Ditch	L1		3	1	-	-	-	
14630	7140	8269	Ditch	OO/FC		13	14	-	-	-	intern residue
14630	7140	8269	Ditch	SA2	JAR	242	42	1	-	1	thick int residue
14630	7140	8269	Ditch	SALI3		86	7	-	-	-	highly burn ext; int resid
14632	7145	8273	Posthole	L3		11	4	-	-	-	
14634	7149	8281	Ditch	L1		6	5	-	-	-	
14635	7203	8284	Gully	L1		2	1	-	-	-	
14635	7208	8295	Gully	SA2		4	1	-	-	-	
14633	7213	8351	Ditch	L3		18	9	-	-	-	
14633	7213	8351	Ditch	L3		16	8	-	-	-	
14633	7213	8351	Ditch	L3		54	15	-	-	-	
14635	7211	8355	Gully	L1		4	1	-	-	-	
14635	7214	8356	Gully	L1		5	5	-	-	-	
14635	7215	8357	Gully	L1		31	3	-	-	-	
14635	7215	8357	Gully	L1		5	8	-	-	-	
14635	7215	8357	Gully	SA2	SP	15	-	1	14	7	*
14635	7215	8357	Gully	SA2		9	1	-	-	-	
14635	7223	8369	Gully	L1		50	19	-	-	-	
14635	7224	8370	Gully	L1		21	7	-	-	-	
14635	7224	8370	Gully	SALI		3	1	-	-	-	
14672	7229	8373	Gully	L1	JAR	2	-	1	12	6	
	7231	8377	Gully	L1		186	15	-	-	-	
14636	7233	8378	Gully	L1		2	1	-	-	-	
14630	7232	8381	Ditch	L3		13	2	-	-	-	
14630	7232	8381	Ditch	OO		0.5	2	-	-	-	
14630	7232	8381	Ditch	OO		0.5	2	-	-	-	
14630	7232	8381	Ditch	SA2		1	1	-	-	-	
14630	7232	8381	Ditch	SALI	SP	10	1	1	-	3	not burn; ext burning
14630	7232	8381	Ditch	SALI		23	7	-	-	-	

Group	Cut	Deposit	Type	Fabric	Form	Wt (g)	No	Rim	Diam	Eve	Comment
	7013	8395	Ditch	PMCHINA	X	11	1	-	-	-	
14629	7417	8483	Gully	L3		17	1	-	-	-	
14648	7523	8766		OO		2	2	-	-	-	
	7718	9063	pit	L1		21	3	-	-	-	
	7718	9063	pit	OO		2	9	-	-	-	
14657	7734	9078	Gully	SALI		76	16	-	-	-	sy, sparse coarse inclus
14657	7733	9082	Gully	L1		3	2	-	-	-	
14657	7733	9082	Gully	SA2		3	1	-	-	-	
14657	7733	9083	Gully	L1	JAR	23	5	1	-	2	
14657	7733	9083	Gully	OO		16	21	-	-	-	
14657	7732	9084	?	L1		21	4	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9084	?	L1		9	2	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9084	?	L1		37	15	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9084	?	L1	JAR	4	-	1	14	6	
14656	7732	9084	?	OO		4	16	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9084	?	SALI		2	1	-	-	-	finer li/sh, sy text
14656	7732	9084	?	SALI		9	3	-	-	-	
14656		9084		L1		16	4	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9085	?	L1		59	11	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9085	?	L1		31	11	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9085	?	L2		6	1	-	-	-	
14656	7732	9085	?	MALREB		15	3	-	-	-	
14657	7733	9090	Gully	L1		12	2	-	-	-	
14657	7733	9091	Gully	L1		32	11	-	-	-	
14657	7733	9091	Gully	SALI	X	17	1	-	-	-	coarse sparse calc
14656	7740	9094	Gully	L2	JAR	21	6	1	-	3	vesicul
14656	7740	9094	Gully	L4		6	2	-	-	-	
14656	7737	9154	Gully	L1		16	4	-	-	-	
14656	7737	9154	Gully	L3	JAR	4	-	1	-	2	
14656	7737	9154	Gully	OO		4	6	-	-	-	
14657	7710	9165	Ditch	L1		3	3	-	-	-	
14657	7710	9166	Ditch	L1		3	2	-	-	-	
14657	7710	9166	Ditch	OO		2	6	-	-	-	
14657	7709	9194	Ditch	SA2		2	1	-	-	-	
14656	7743	9250	Gully	L1		6	1	-	-	-	rc date 524-384
14656	7743	9251	Gully	L1		9	6	-	-	-	

### APPENDIX 3: Fired Clay Catalogue by context

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comment</i>
14626	7000	7050	Ditch	CBM		6	1	
	7231	8377	gully	FC		0.5	1	
	7347	8460	Ditch	CBM		1	1	modern?
	7033	8075	Ditch term	FC		2	2	
	7040	8088	Ditch term	FC		4	2	
	7732	9084		FC		8	2	
	7733	9090	Gully	FC		5	2	
	7737	9154	Gully	FC		5	3	
	7934	7552		FC		3	1	
	8124			FC		35	7	
	8528			FC		44	1	
14627	7101	8174	Gully	FC		11	6	
14630	7135	8259	Ditch	FC		8	1	
14630	7232	8384	Ditch	FC		1	1	
14635	7208	8295	Gully	FC		0.5	1	
14635	7224	8370	Gully	FC		0.5	1	
14636	7134	8254	Gully	FC		3	1	
14636	7138	8263	Gully	FC		2	1	
14636	7134	8253	Gully	FC		6	1	
14648	7511	8670	Ditch	FC		2	1	
14656	7743	9251	Gully	FC		1	3	
14671	7044	8093	Gully	FC		1	3	
	7733	9082	Gully	FC		94	10	* perfor ?lmwt form?

#### APPENDIX 4: Bone Catalogue by context

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	7004	7062	Ditch	postmed		17	281
	7013	7087	Well	Post-medieval		1	3
	7016	7088	Posthole	?		1	2
	7018	7091	Pit	?	301	28	20
	7019	7093	Pit	?	302	11	3
	7015	7096	Gully	?		5	9
14630	7020	8050	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		15	188
14630	7023	8056	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		21	95
14630	7023	8057	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		12	110
14630	7023	8058	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		10	66
14630	7023	8059	Ditch Terminus	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		62	827
14630	7027	8065	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		32	80
14630	7027	8066	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		20	227
	7033	8075	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age?		50	142
	7034	8077	Pit	Middle Iron Age?		1	18
	7040	8088	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age?		17	40
	7040	8090	Ditch Terminus	Middle Iron Age?		3	11
14671	7044	8093	Gully	Middle Iron Age?		14	15
14671	7045	8094	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age?		11	8
14671	7043	8095	Gully Terminus	Middle Iron Age?		55	52
14645	7049	8151	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age	304	3	4
14645	7110	8154	Ditch	Earlier Middle Iron Age		3	14
14627	7102	8172	Gully Terminus	Earlier Middle Iron Age		13	30
14627	7101	8174	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		13	33
14627	7103	8177	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		1	8
14627	7104	8179	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		11	25
14627	7105	8181	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age	305	15	19
14636	7134	8253	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age	307	2	2
14636	7134	8254	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		5	5
14636	7138	8262	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		5	51
14636	7138	8263	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age	309	18	14
14632	7142	8265	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age	310	3	3
14630	7140	8267	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		18	32
14630	7140	8269	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		39	306
14632	7145	8273	Posthole	Earlier Middle Iron Age		22	36
14635	7211	8355	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		1	2
14635	7215	8357	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		25	135
14645	7217	8362	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		5	7
14635	7223	8368	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		20	39
14635	7223	8369	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		1	3
14635	7224	8370	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		16	16
14672	7229	8373	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age	312	1	2
14672	7228	8374	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		13	46
14630	7232	8381	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		33	95
14630	7232	8384	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		15	152
14630	7232	8385	Ditch	Later Middle Iron Age (214-59)		20	27
	7013	8395	Well	Post-medieval	314	3	96
14629	7414	8481	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		7	21
14629	7417	8483	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		2	4
14629	7409	8490	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age		1	126
14648	7523	8762	Ditch	Post-medieval		32	55
	7718	9063	Pit	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC		2	119
14657	7733	9083	Gully	MIA later than 524-384 BC	335	15	54
14656	7732	9084	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC		3	7
14656	7732	9085	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC	336	3	24
14656	7740	9094	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC	337	12	23
14656	7740	9094	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC		12	67
14656	7741	9098	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC	337	13	44
14657	7710	9165	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC		8	15
14657	7710	9166	Ditch	Earlier middle Iron Age later than 524-384 BC		13	70
14648	7720	9173	Ditch	Post-medieval		19	135
14656	7743	9251	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC		1	2
14656	7743	9255	Gully	Earlier Middle Iron Age 524-384 BC		4	14

## APPENDIX 5: Metalwork Catalogue by context

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	7032	8074	Gully	10		1	7	CuA Thimble
	7013	7088	Well	7		1	7	Fe nail
	7013	7087	Well	8		1	10	Fe nail
	7013	7087	Well	3		1	24	Fe nail
	7013	7087	Well	5		1	5	Fe object
14630	7140	8267	Ditch	13	Fe	1	4	Fe nail
	7013	7087	Well	4		1	3	Large Fe nail
	7014	7095	Ditch	9		1	70	Large Fe object, hinge, bracket
	7003	7059	Ditch	1		1	7	Fe nail
	7013	7087	Well	6		1	29	Fe nail
	7047	8097	Pit	11		1	6	Fe nail modern?
	7012	7084	Pit	2		2	4	Fe nail frags
14638	7538	6566	Ditch	12		3	1	Barbed wire?

## APPENDIX 6: Stone Catalogue by Context

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>weight</i>
14630	7023	8056	Ditch Terminus		1	29
14630	7023	8059	Ditch Terminus		1	435
14635	7208	8295	Gully		1	62
14635	7214	8356	Gully		3	52
	7219	8367	Posthole		47	3166
14636	7233	8378	Gully		11	740
14629	7414	8481	Gully		1	599
14629	7410	8492	Gully		2	3300
14629	7412	8495	Gully		9	3157
	7718	9063	Pit		1	173
	7714	9071	Posthole		12	557
14657	7734	9079	Gully		4	430
14656	7732	9084	Gully		9	512
14656	7740	9094	Gully		3	42
14656	7741	9098	Gully		11	491
14656	7741	9153	Gully		5	368



**APPENDIX 7:** Radiocarbon determinations recalibrated with OxCal4.1.7 (Bronk Ramsey 2010 with data from Reimer *et al.* 2009). Calibrated dates given at 2-sigma range (95.4% probability)

<b>KIA35315</b>	<b>waterlogged wood</b>	
Ditch 14630 slot 7232 (8385)		
Radiocarbon Age	<i>Calibrated Ages (cal BC)</i>	<i>Probability</i>
BP 2145 ± 28	355–292	24.6%
	<b>231–90</b>	<b>69.2%</b>
	73–59	1.6%

<b>KIA36317</b>	<b>charcoal</b>	
Ditch 14656 slot 7732 (9085)		
Radiocarbon Age	<i>Calibrated Ages (cal BC)</i>	<i>Probability</i>
BP 2363 ± 31	536–529	1.0%
	<b>524–384</b>	<b>94.4%</b>

<b>KIA39527</b>	<b>seeds, fragment of twig</b>	
Ditch 14676 slot 7730 (9286)		
Radiocarbon Age	<i>Calibrated Ages (cal AD)</i>	<i>Probability</i>
BP 2145 ± 28	<b>1423–1497</b>	<b>91.8%</b>
	1601–1615	3.6%

**APPENDIX 8:** Identified charcoal fragments for each sample.

	sample	306	311	307	337	338	334	321	327	324	332
Group		14627	14635	14636	14656	14656	14657	14677	14677	14677	
Cut		7101	7215	7134	7740	7741	7734	7704	7707	7706	7718
Deposit		8174	8357	8253	9094	9098	9080	8992	9051	8997	9065
Phase		MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	MIA
Type		ring gully	ring gully	gully	ring gully	ring gully	ring gully	gully	gully	gully	pit
no frags		4	8	12	8	11	2	11	1	8	5
max. size		11mm	16mm	-21mm	18mm	14mm	8mm	9mm	8mm	9mm	9mm
Name	Vernacular										
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	4	5	5	3	9	2	3	1		3
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak			2	4	2		4		5	
	Indet.		3	5	1			4		3	2

**APPENDIX 9: Plant remains other than charcoal.**

<i>Cut</i>	7105	7101	7415	7417	7023	7215	7134	7138	7232	7620	7229	
<i>Deposit</i>	8181	8174	8478	8483	8069	8357	8253	8262	8385	8882	8373	
<i>Sample</i>	305	306	315	316	303	311	307	308	313	319	312	
<i>Group</i>	14627	14627	14629	14629	14630	14635	14636	14636	14630	14650	14672	
<b>LATIN BINOMIAL</b>												<b>COMMON NAME</b>
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. RANUNCULUS					5							Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. BATRACHIUM					1							
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.					86				1030			Common nettle
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.					11							Small nettle
<i>Betula</i> spp.	1											Birch
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp./ <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	73	16	7	7	11	10	1	16		5	5	Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.					1					1		Common chickweed
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.	1		3	3				1		1	1	Corn spurrey
<i>Silene</i> spp.			1	1	4			2			1	Campion
<i>Polygonum</i> spp.					1							Knotgrass
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love							1					Black bindweed
<i>Rumex</i> spp.					3				1			Dock
<i>Rubus</i> spp.												Bramble
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.					2				99			Cinquefoils
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.					4				1			Silverweed
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.					1				1			Fool's parsley
<i>Veronica</i> spp. L	1	1										Speedwells
<i>Galium</i> spp. L										2		Bedstraws
<i>Arctium</i> spp. L.					1							Burdocks
<i>Carduus</i> spp. / <i>Cirsium</i> spp.					1							Thistles
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill.					1	1						Prickly sow thistle
<i>Taraxacum</i> spp. F.H. Wigg		1	1				1			1		Dandelions
<i>Lemna</i> spp. L.					8				31			Duckweeds
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.					2				1			Common spike rush
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl.					1							Great fen sedge
<i>Carex</i> spp.		1										Sedge
<i>Triticum</i> spp. (ch.)			1			5						Wheat
Indeterminate cereal		1					3	3				

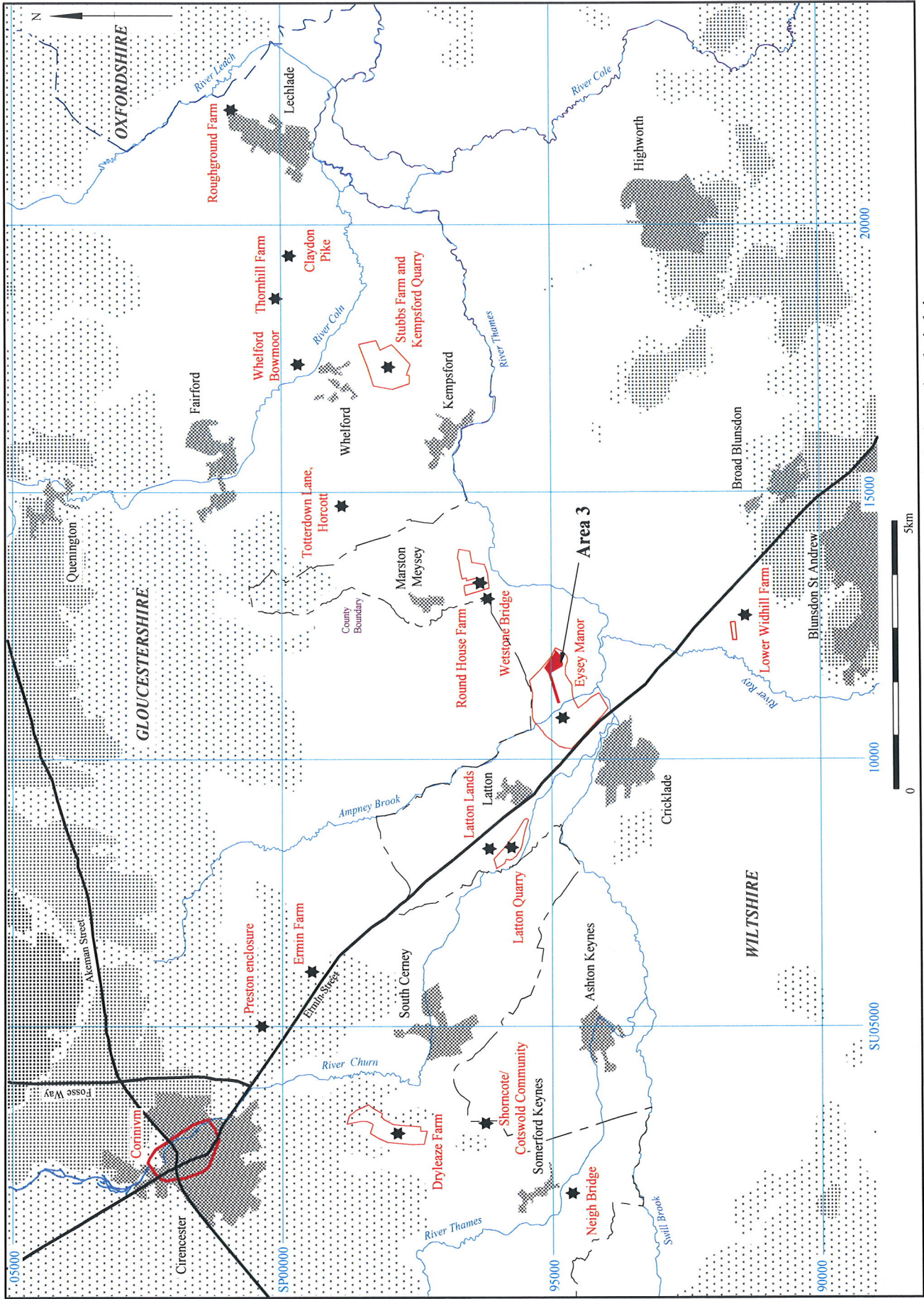


Figure 1. The site in relation to North Wiltshire, South Gloucestershire, Roman roads, and other key archaeological sites.



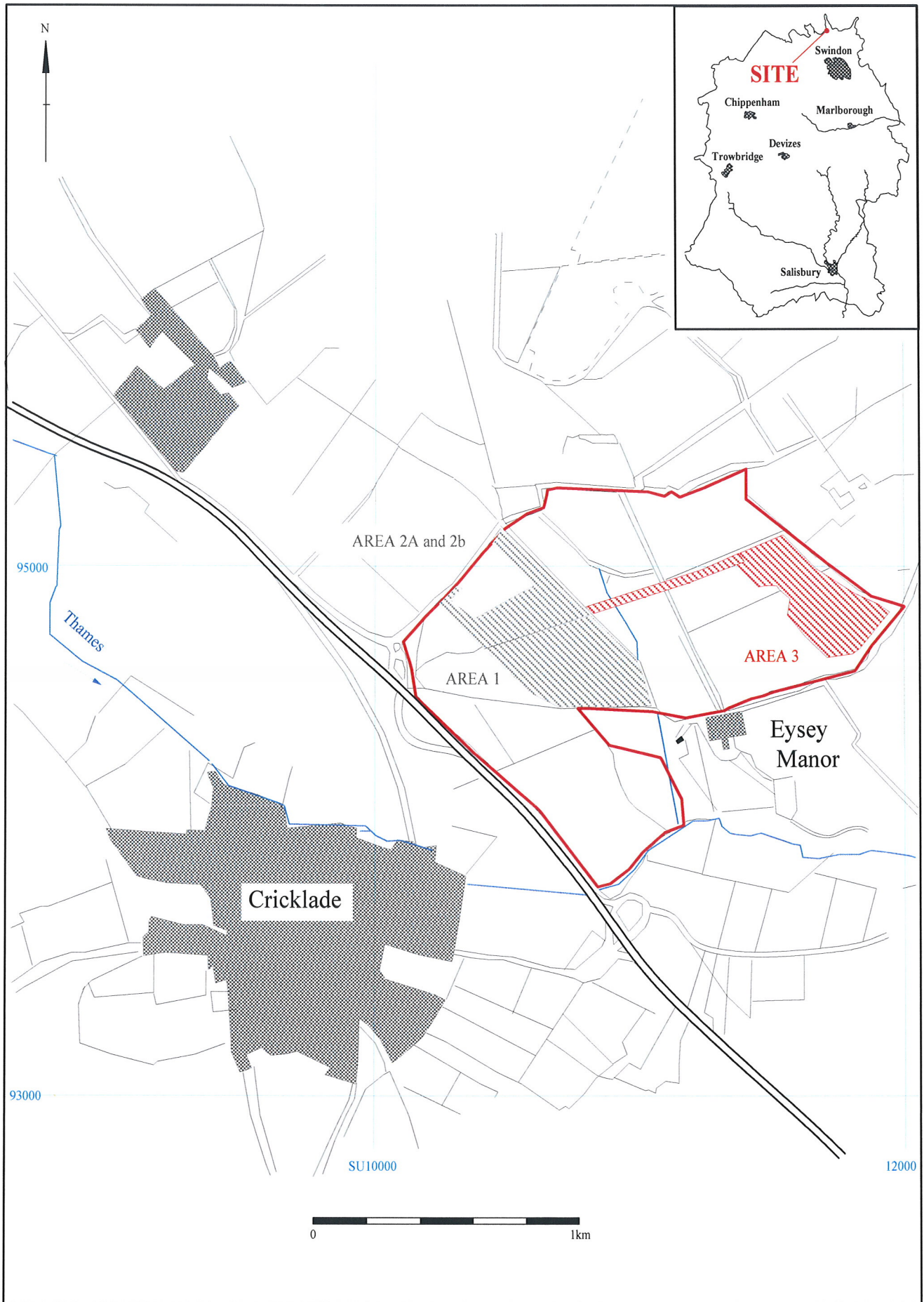


Figure 2 Detailed location of site.



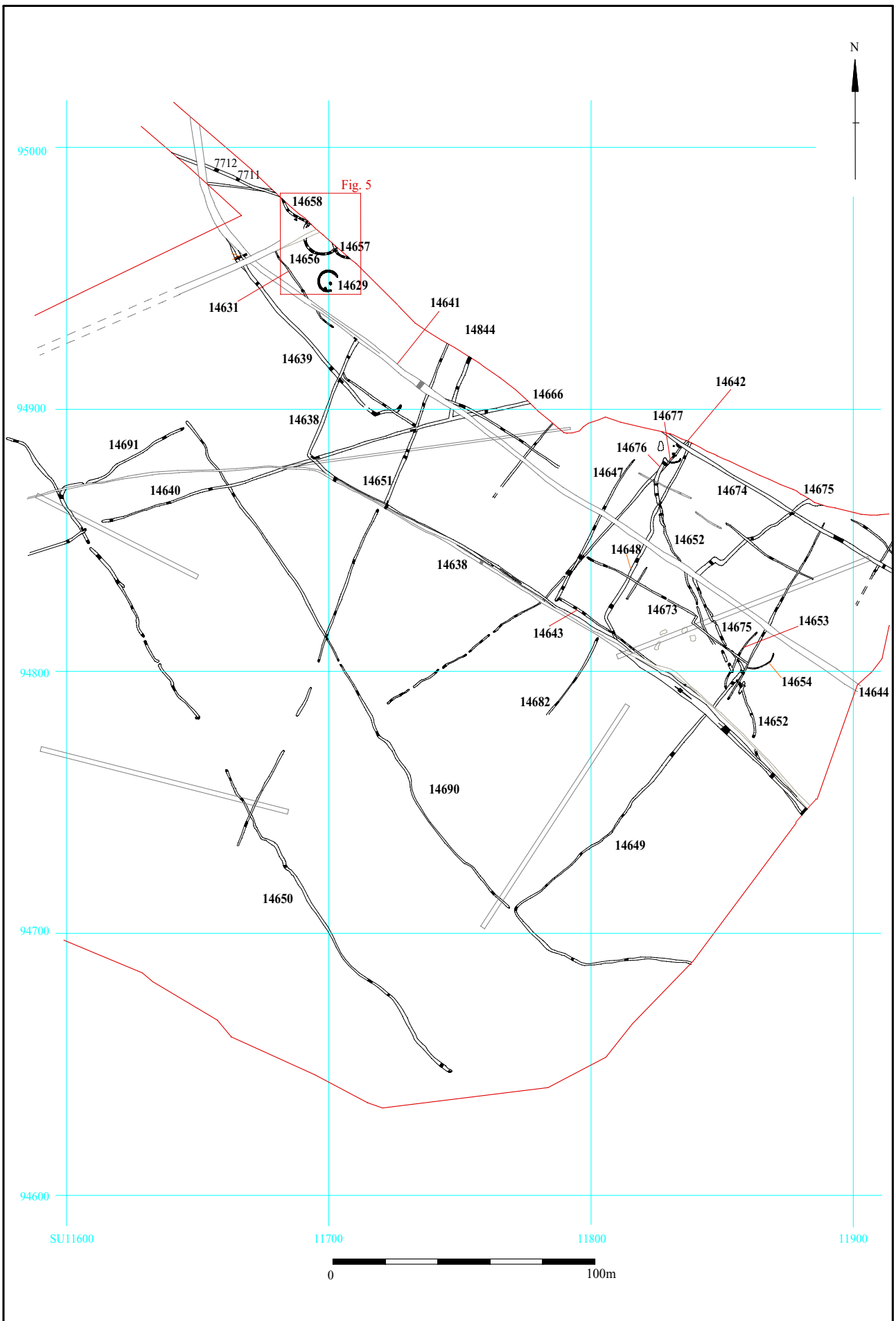


Figure 4. Detail of Area 3.

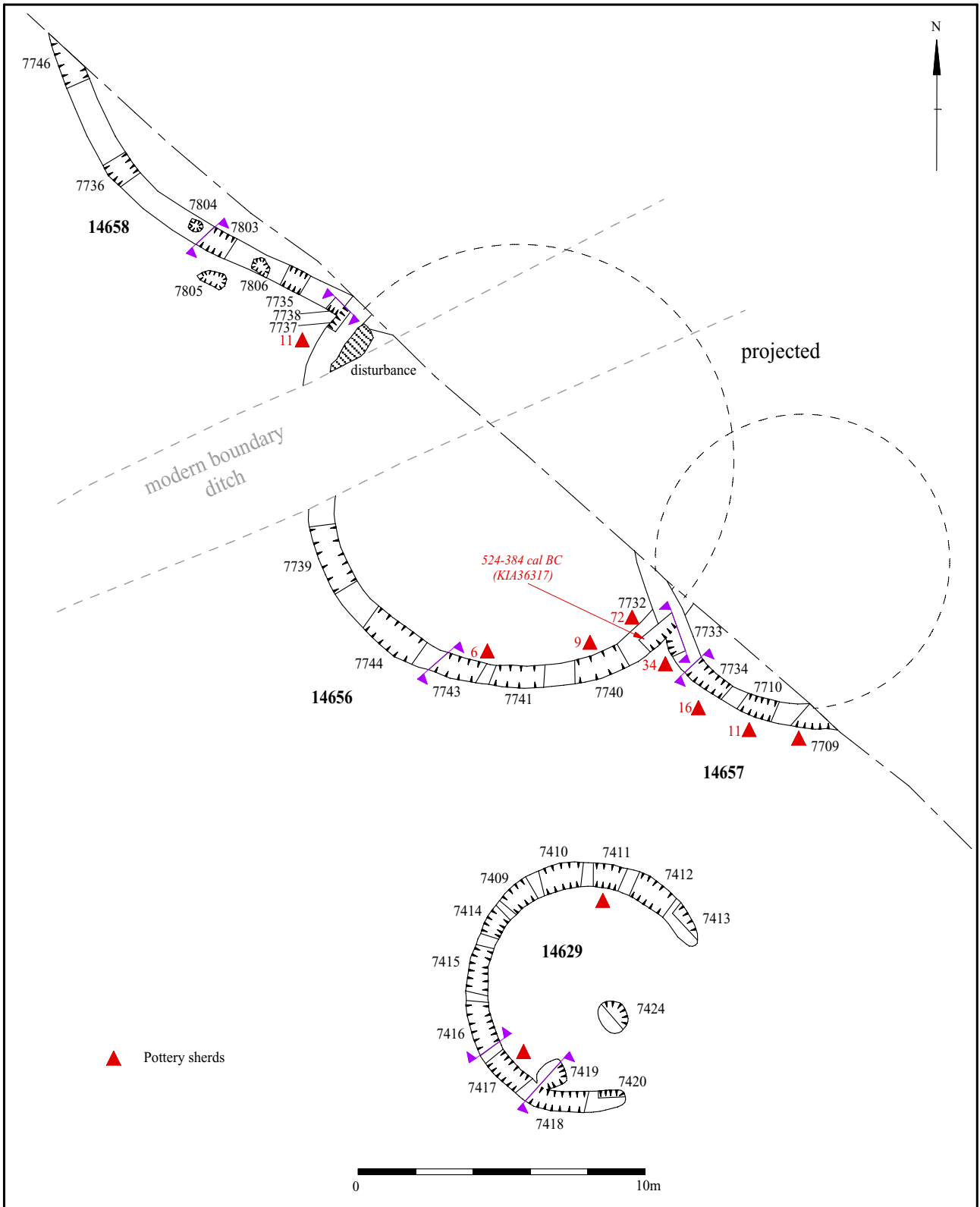


Figure 5. Detail of Roundhouses 14629 and 14656-8.



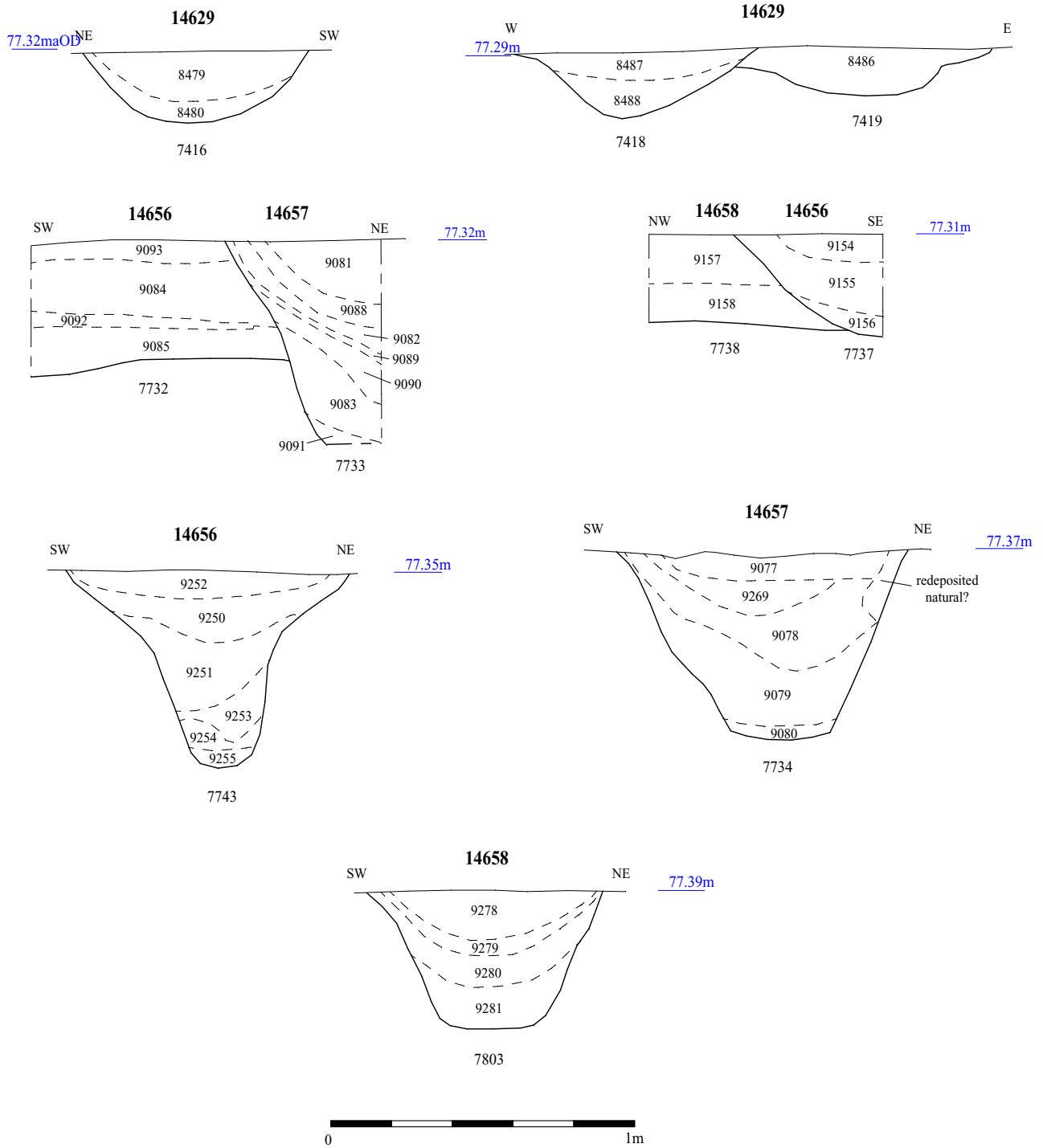


Figure 6. Selected Sections of Roundhouse 14629 and 14656-8

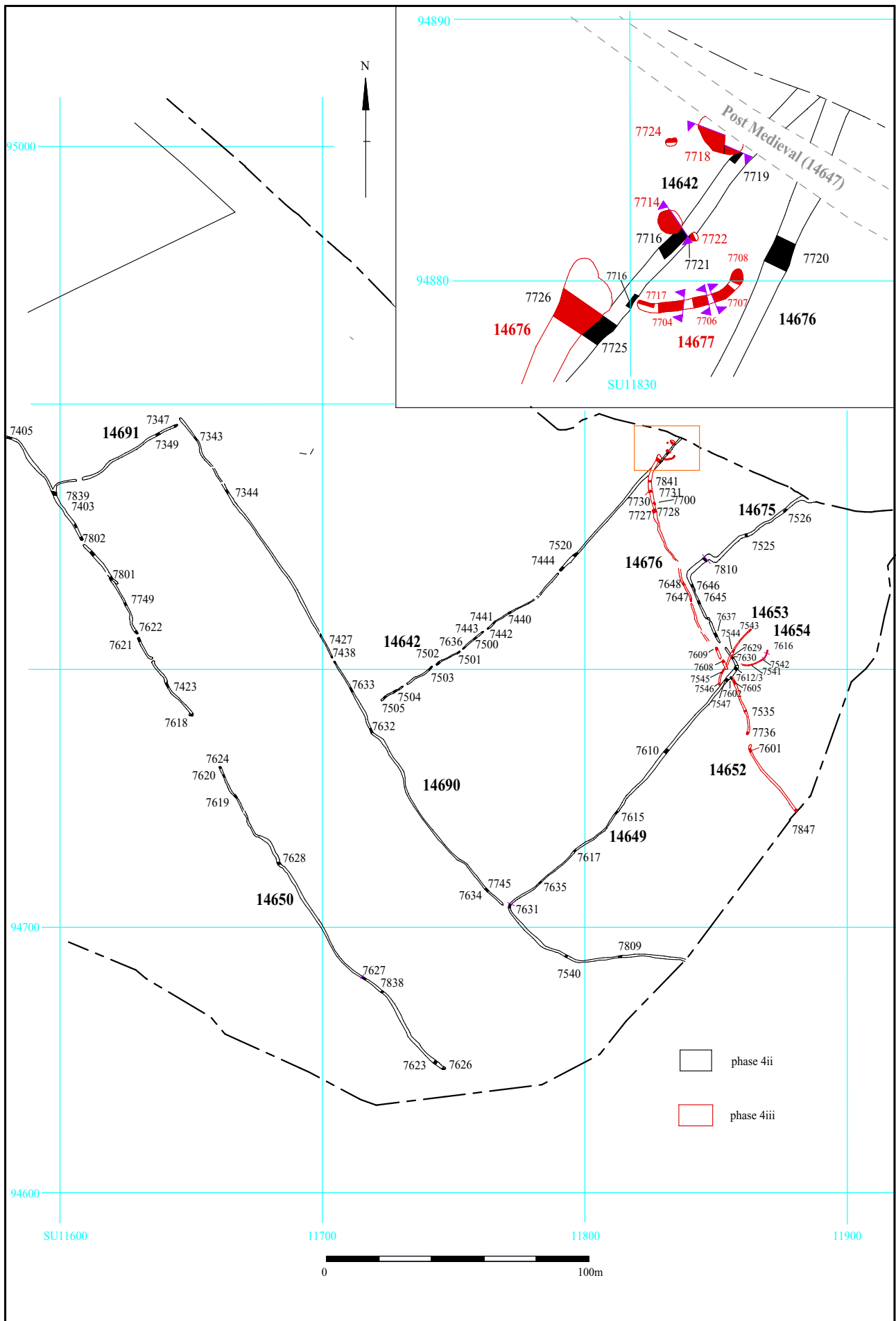


Figure 7. Later Middle Iron Age features.

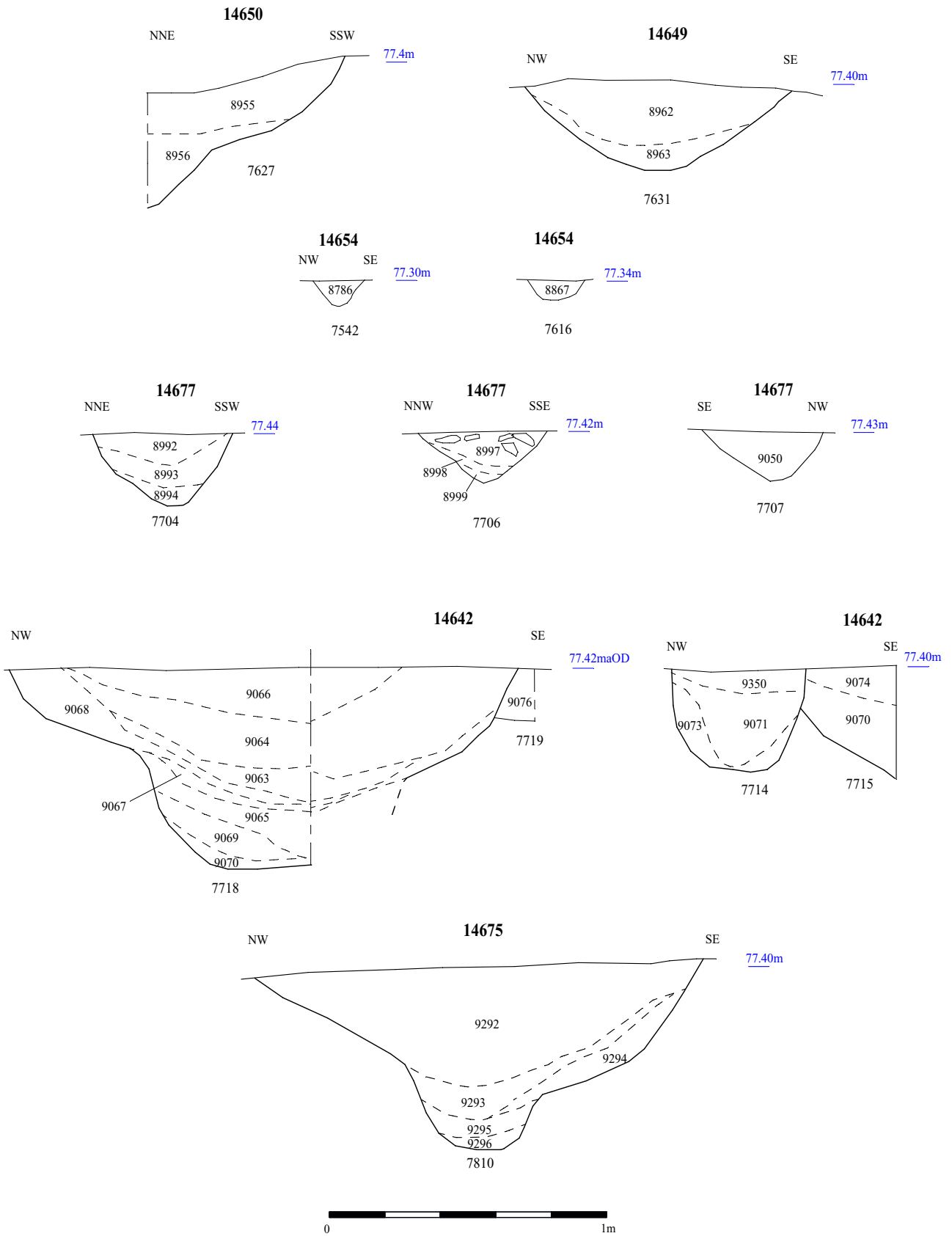


Figure 8. Sections of Later Middle Iron Age features.

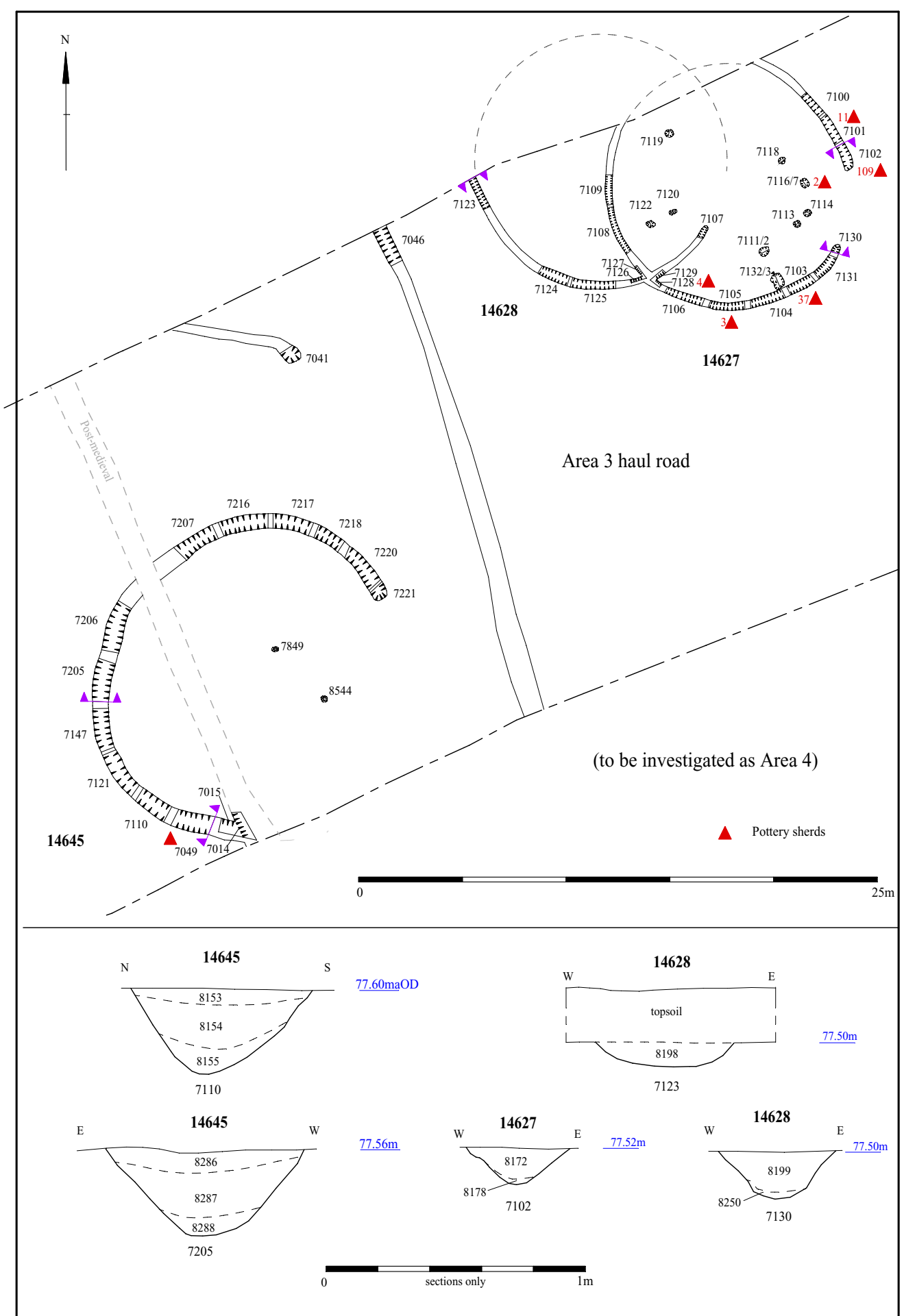


Figure 9. Haul road, detail of Roundhouses 14627-8 and ring gully 14645.

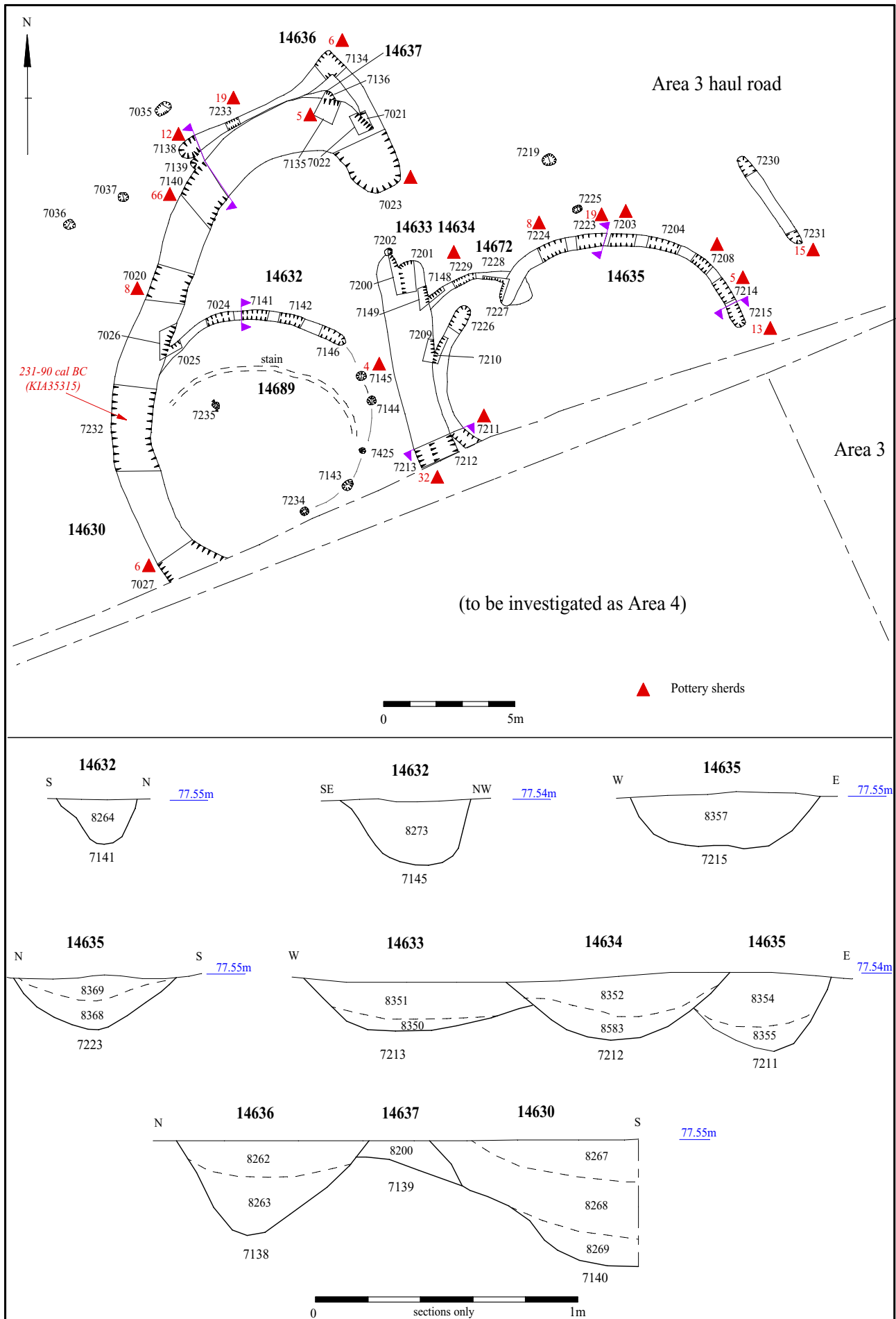


Figure 10. Haul road, detail of Enclosure 14630, and ring gullies 14635 and 14672.

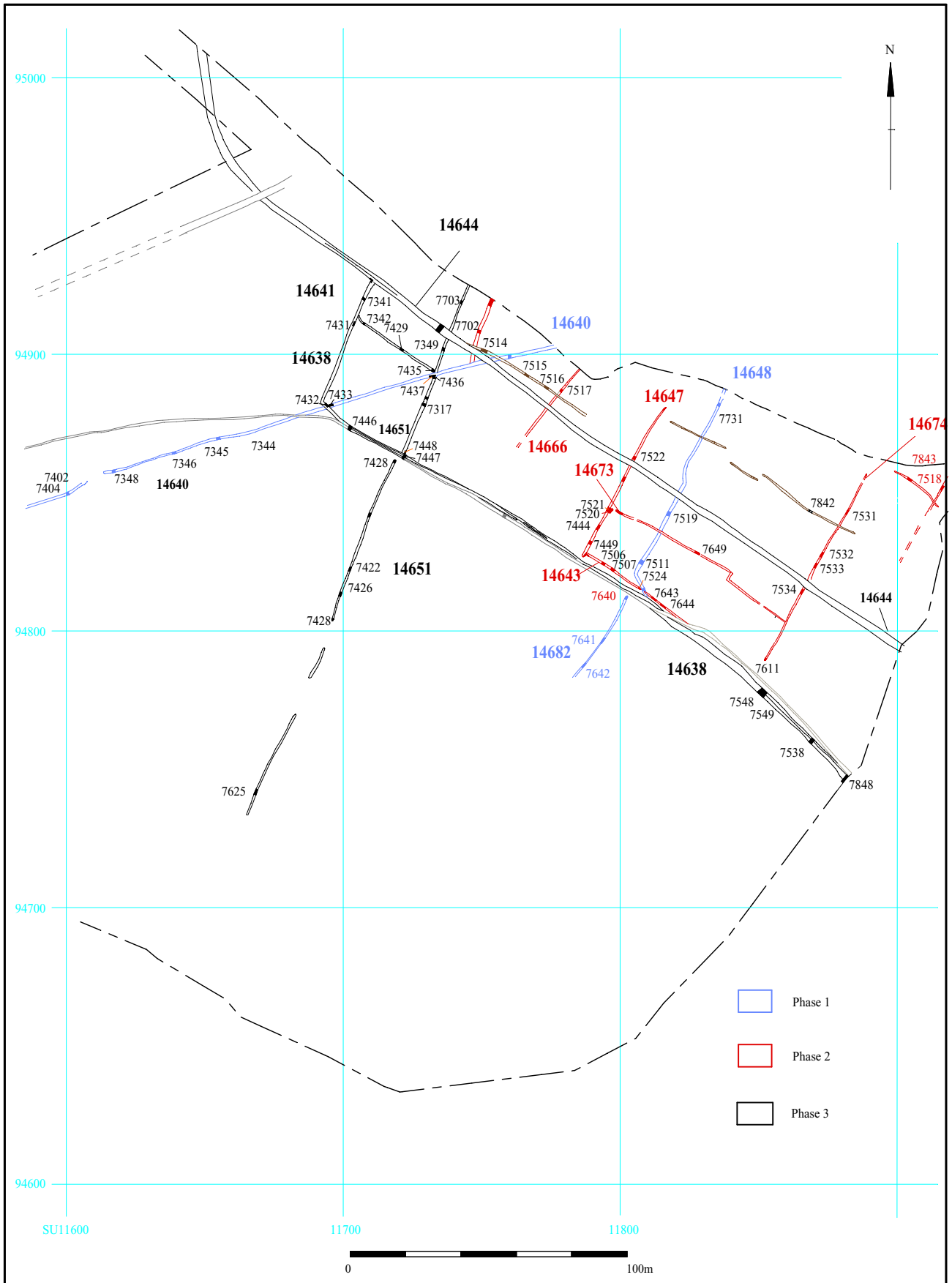
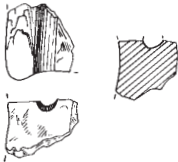


Figure 11. Post-Medieval Field systems.

**Phase 3**



Loomweight?

Figure 12. Pottery.



Plate 1. Haulroad, overhead of ring gullies 14627 and 14628, looking east, scales 2m and 1m



Plate 2. Haulroad, Ring gullies 14627 and 14628, with enclosure 14630 in background, looking east.

EMC 06/32

**Eysey Manor Quarry, Wiltshire, 2006**  
**Area 3 and haulroad**  
**Archaeological Excavation**  
Plate 1 and 2

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES





Plate 3. Haulroad, enclosure 14630 and ring gully 14635, looking west; scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Haulroad, overhead of enclosure 14630, looking east; scales: 2m and 1m.

EMC 06/32

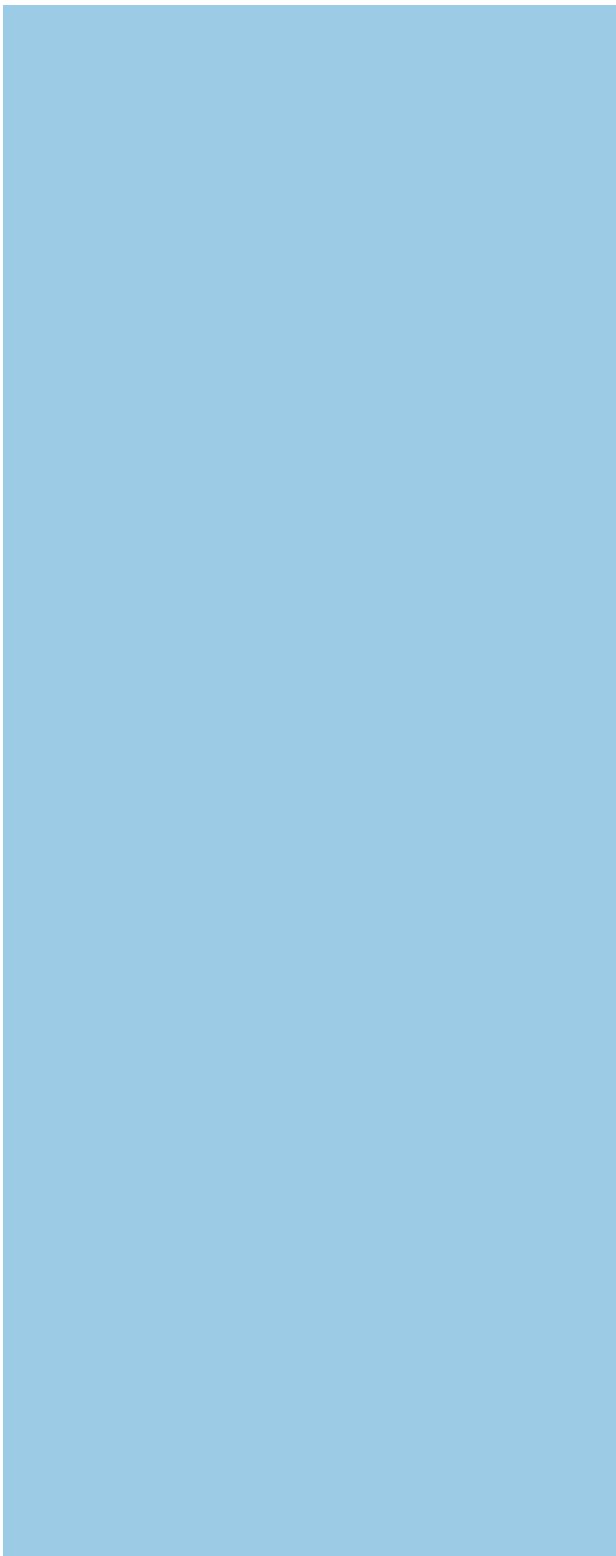
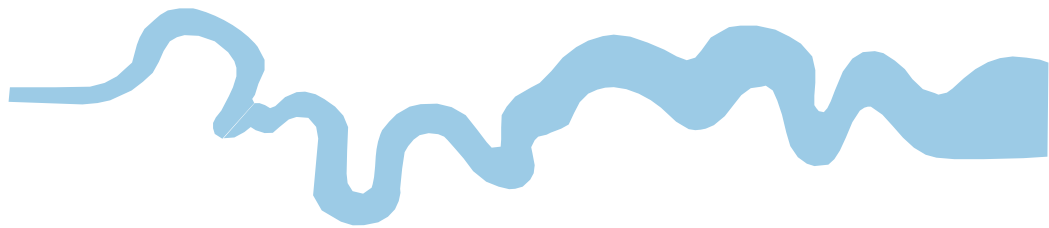
**Eysey Manor Quarry, Wiltshire, 2006**  
**Phase 3 and haulroad**  
**Archaeological Excavation**  
Plate 3 and 4.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES

## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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